



CATALYTIC OXIDATION TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER PROGRAM



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Overall Objective

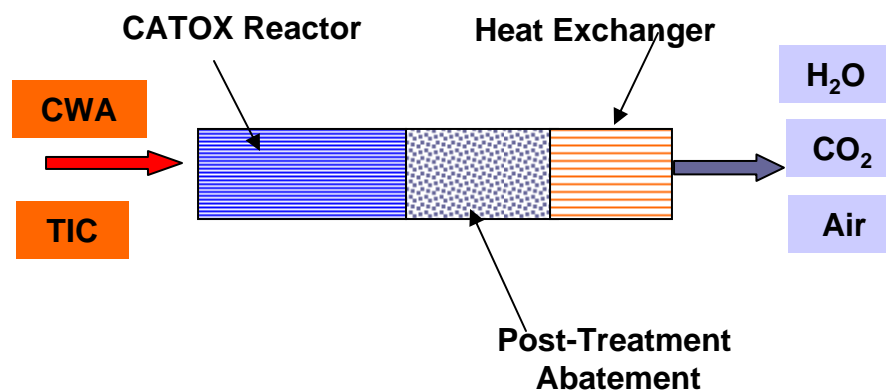


- Design, construct and evaluate a catalytic air purification system for collective protection applications
 - Demonstrate Broader Protection of Catalytic versus Single Pass Filtration Technology
 - Optimize Power, Weight and Size of Catalytic Process



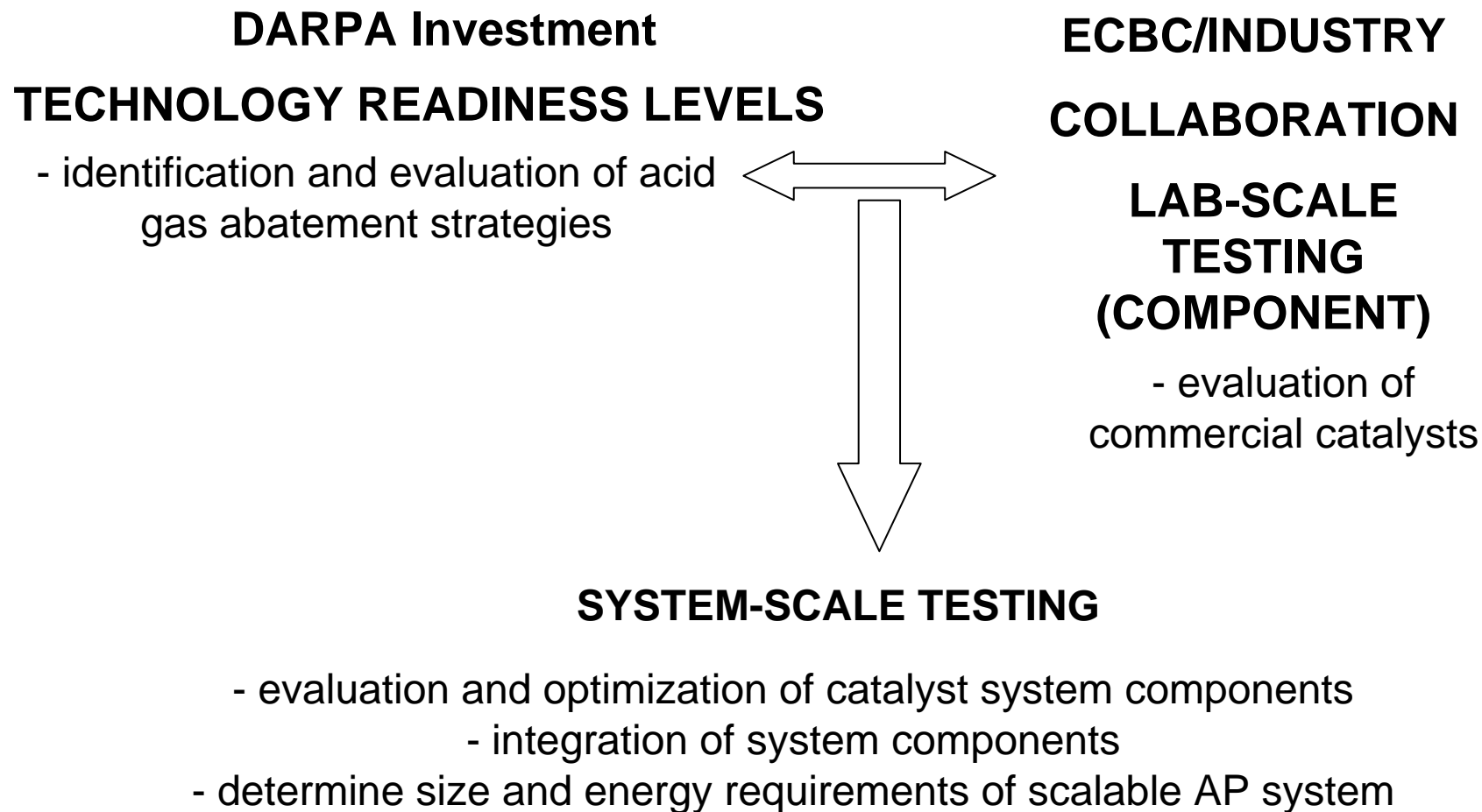
Approach

- Incorporate commercial/newly developed catalysts for chemical, biological and TICs destruction (leverage w/ Advanced Adsorbents Program)
- Establish design relationships for predicting system size and energy requirements for potential applications





Program Leverage





DARPA Investment



– Objectives

- **Technology maturity level/Technology readiness level**
- **Applicability/relevance to DoD CB Defense Acquisition Program**
- **Potential to mature for evaluation in field environment**
- **Availability of other funding to leverage Technology Transition investment**
- **Availability to government of data bases, methodology details, and design concepts**



Chemical delivery sensitivities

- Single pass filters have their capacity defined in terms of CT (conc x time).
- This is a misleading indicator for CATOX.
- CATOX challenges must be as close to the application's threat to account for performance sensitivities to:
 - # of attacks
 - Dosage per attack
 - Peak concentration
 - Frequency of attacks
- CATOX systems can succeed or fail for a given CT if any of these variables are changed.



Benefits

Current filter technology

- limited capacity for agents that are removed by chemical reaction and/or weakly adsorbed
- minimal protection versus several of the toxic industrial chemicals (TICs)
- prolonged environmental exposure has been shown to reduce the capacity of these filters for agents that are removed by chemical reaction

Catalytic oxidation

An alternative air purification technology

- (1) broad and universal protection against the chem-bio threat,
- (2) reduced logistics due to long operational life,
- (3) greatly increased capacity for CB agents and TICs compared to current NBC collective protection technologies and
- (4) lower energy costs relative to other regenerative filtration technologies.
- (5) Catalytic oxidation is a destructive technology, converting CB agents and TICs to CO₂ (catalysts exist that are capable of decomposing nitrogen-containing compounds with minimum NO_x formation), H₂O and haloacids (should halogens be associated with the parent compound).



Challenges

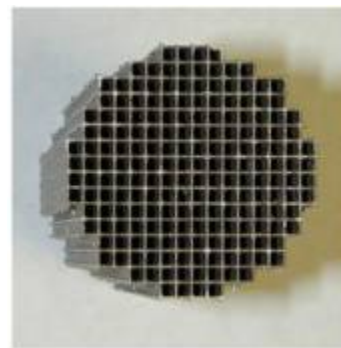
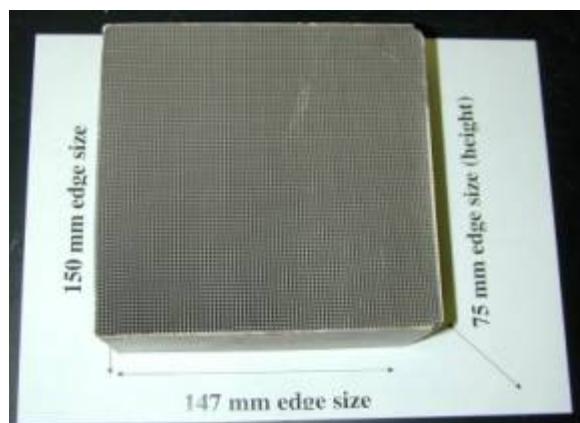
- **Issues**
 - **Toxic By-products**
 - **Catalyst Stability**
 - **Energy**
 - **Post treatment**
- **State of the Art**
 - **High activity**
 - **Stable catalysts**
 - **NO_x, acid retention**
 - **Improved acid abatement technologies**
- **Mitigation of reaction product emissions**
- **Maximize heat recovery to minimize energy utilization**



Material Development

Guild
Associates, Inc.

- Incorporate commercial/newly developed catalysts for chemical, biological and TICs destruction



Downselect (light-off curves
and selectivity)

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Monolithic Bed Catalyst Suppliers



Manufacturer	Catalyst Designation	Cell Density
Engelhard Corporation	Engelhard Catalyst	200 Cells/in ²
United Emissions Catalyst	NB001-73-01	200 Cells/in ²
United Emissions Catalyst	NB001-73-02	200 Cells/in ²
Sud Chemie Prototech	LS02-03145	400 Cells/in ²
Sud Chemie Prototech	Misc-03144	400 Cells/in ²
Guild Associates	No-NO _x	400 Cells/in ²
Guild Associates	3X	400 Cells/in ²
Johnson Matthey	CatalyK6 Sample	400 Cells/in ²

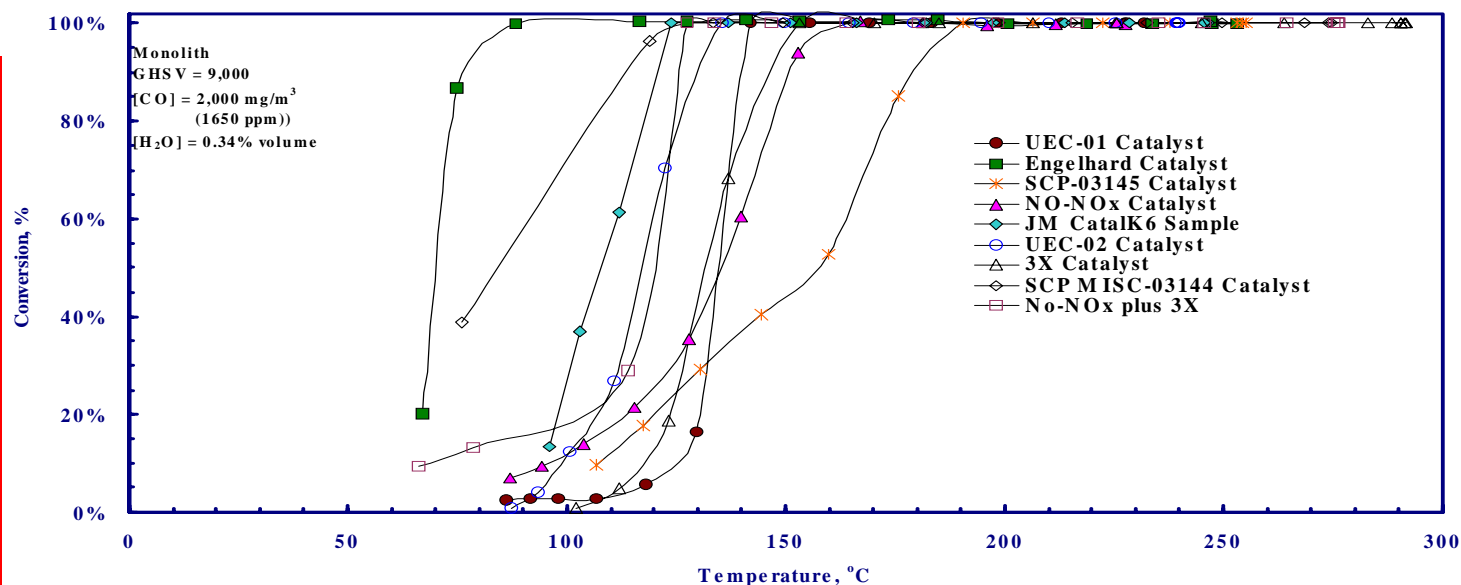
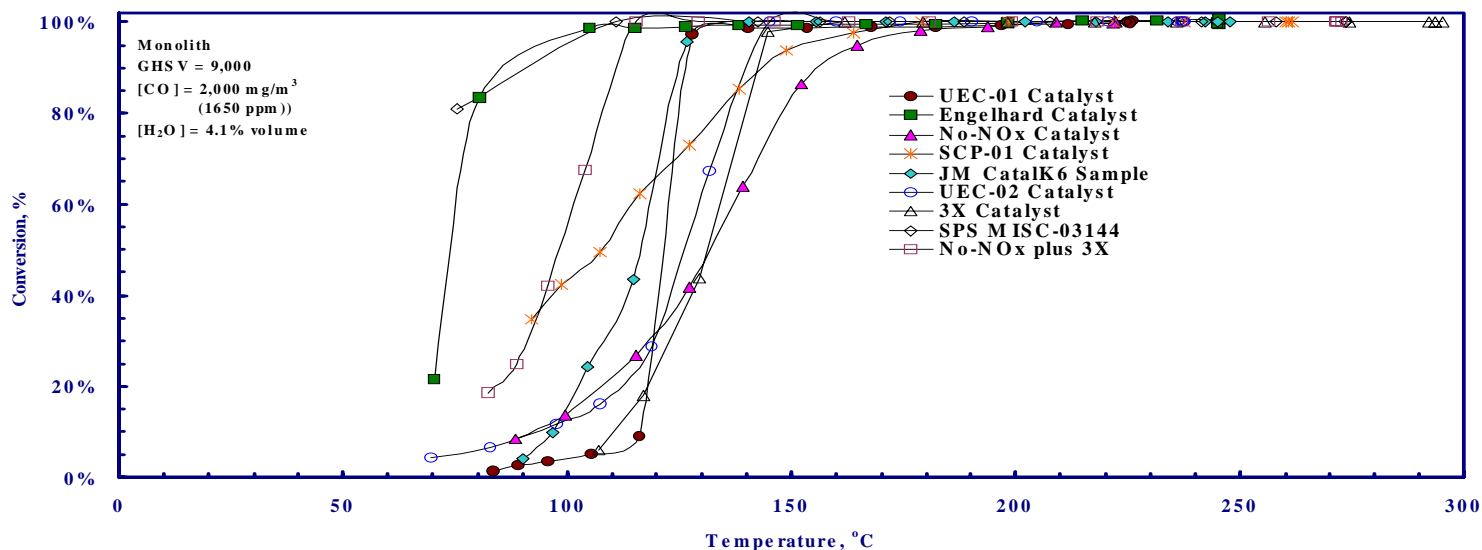


Lab-scale results

**Catalyst
oxidation of CO
by catalytic
materials under
low and high
humidity
conditions
(materials
improvement)**

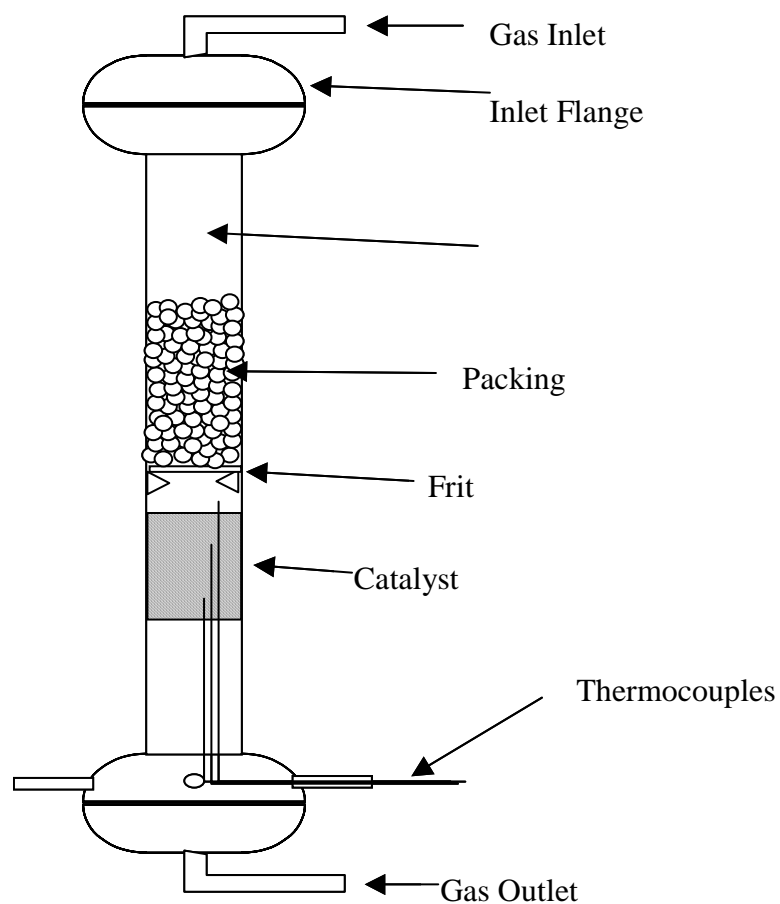


- good indicator of catalyst activity (very clean parent and byproduct)
- poor effective filtration by current NBC systems



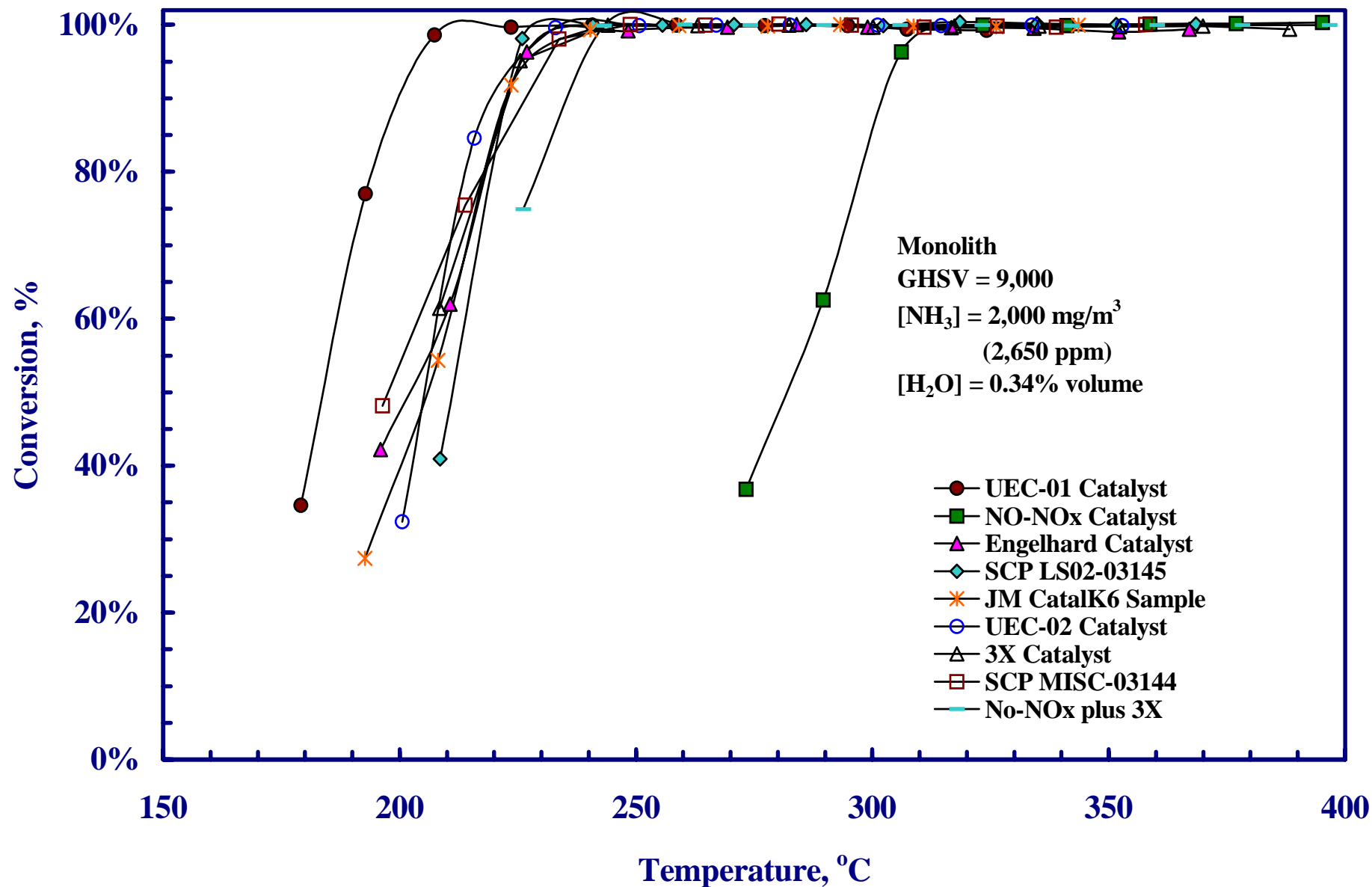


Schematic representation of catalytic reactor





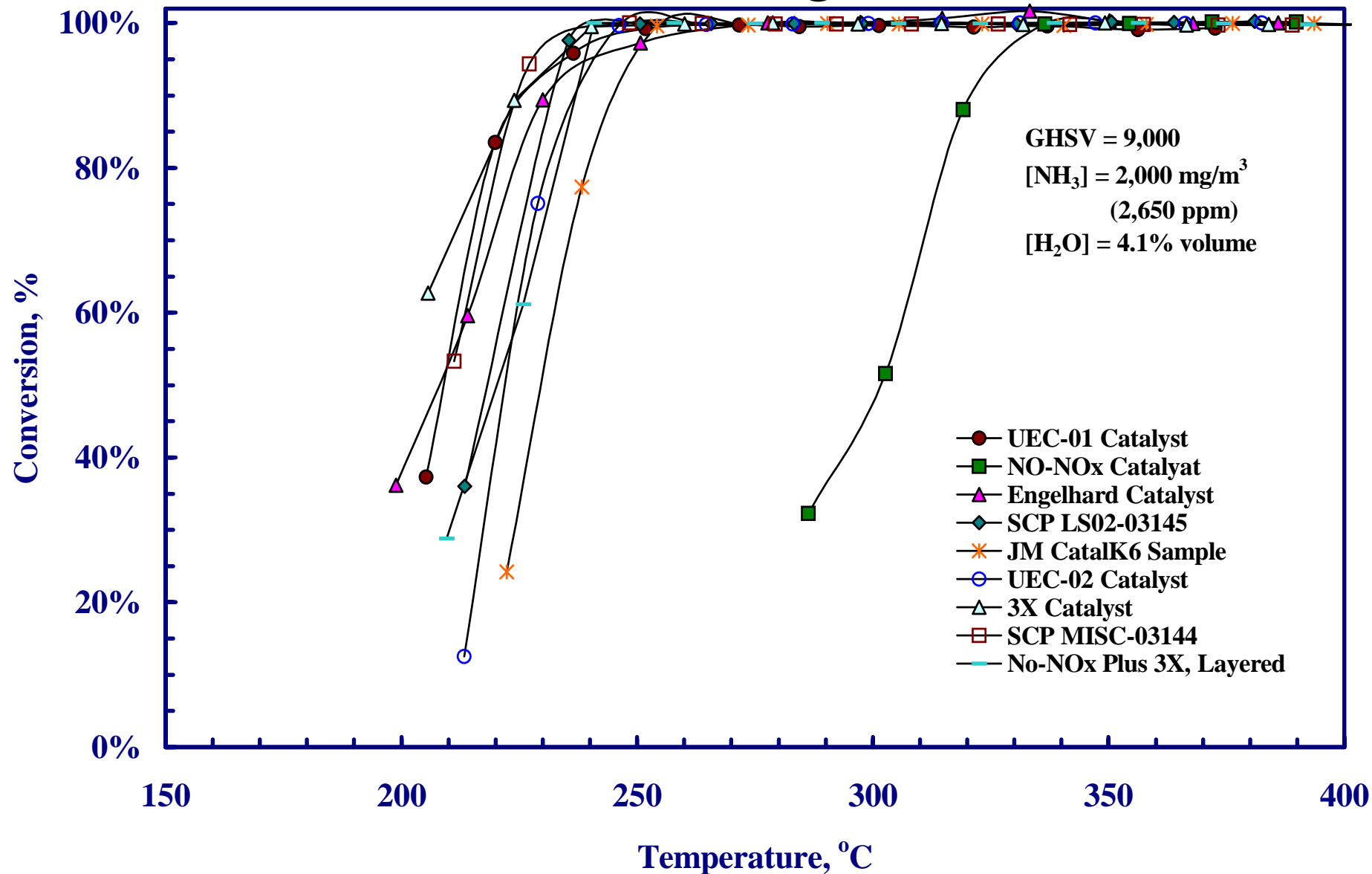
Dry NH_3 tests





Humid NH_3 tests

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Associates, Inc.



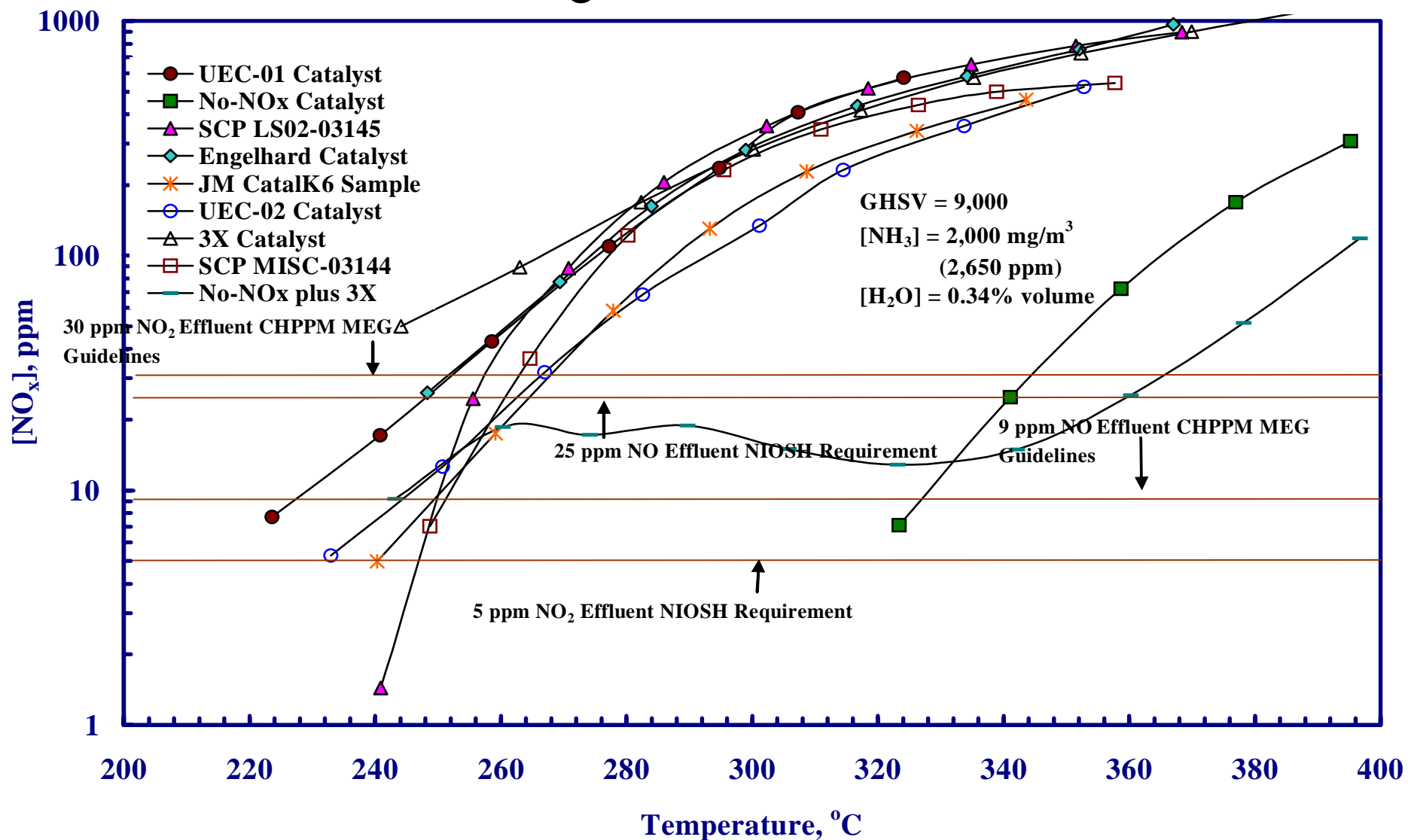
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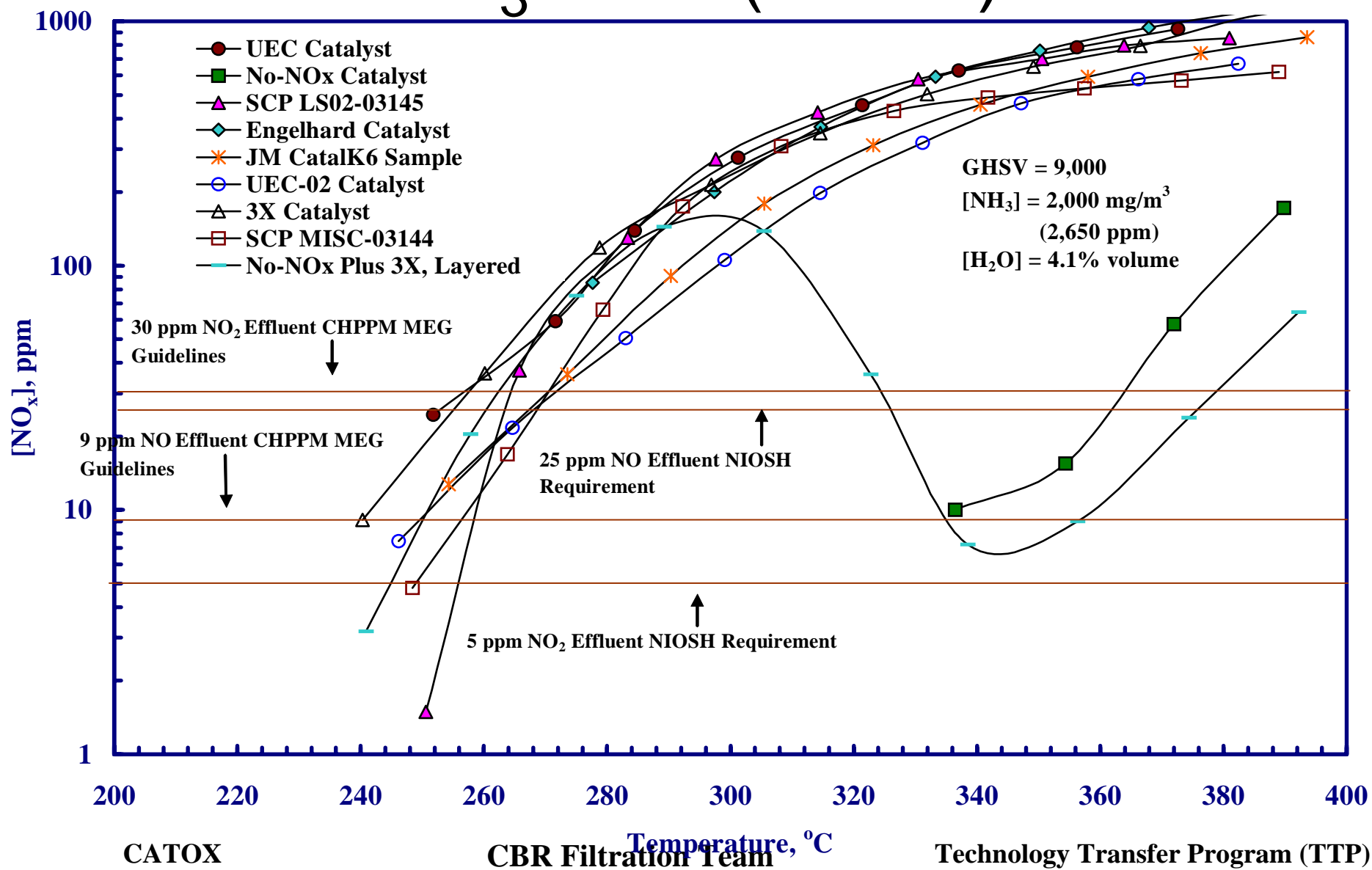


Selectivity (NO_x): NH_3 tests (dry)





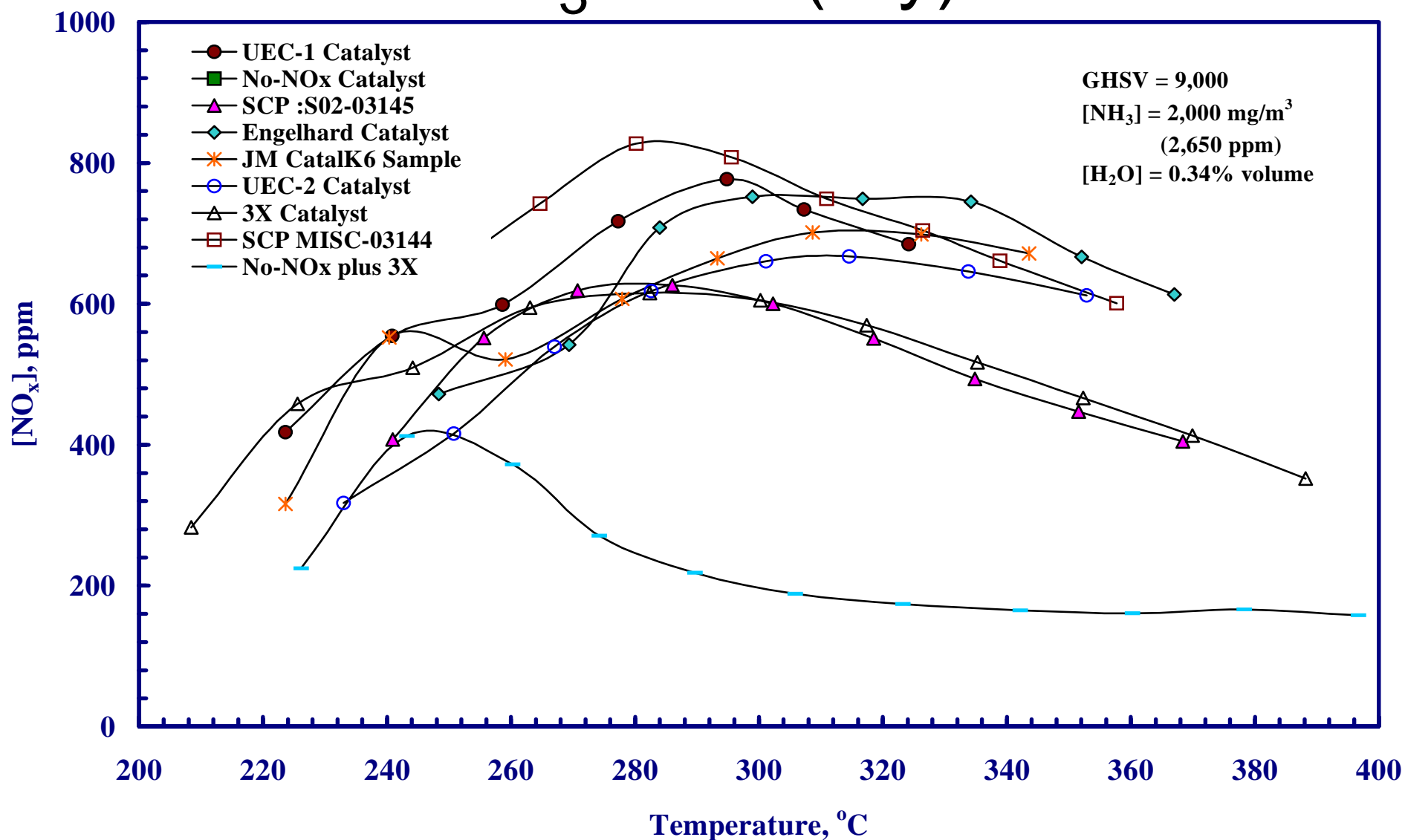
Selectivity (NO_x): NH_3 tests (humid)





Selectivity (N_2O): NH_3 tests (dry)

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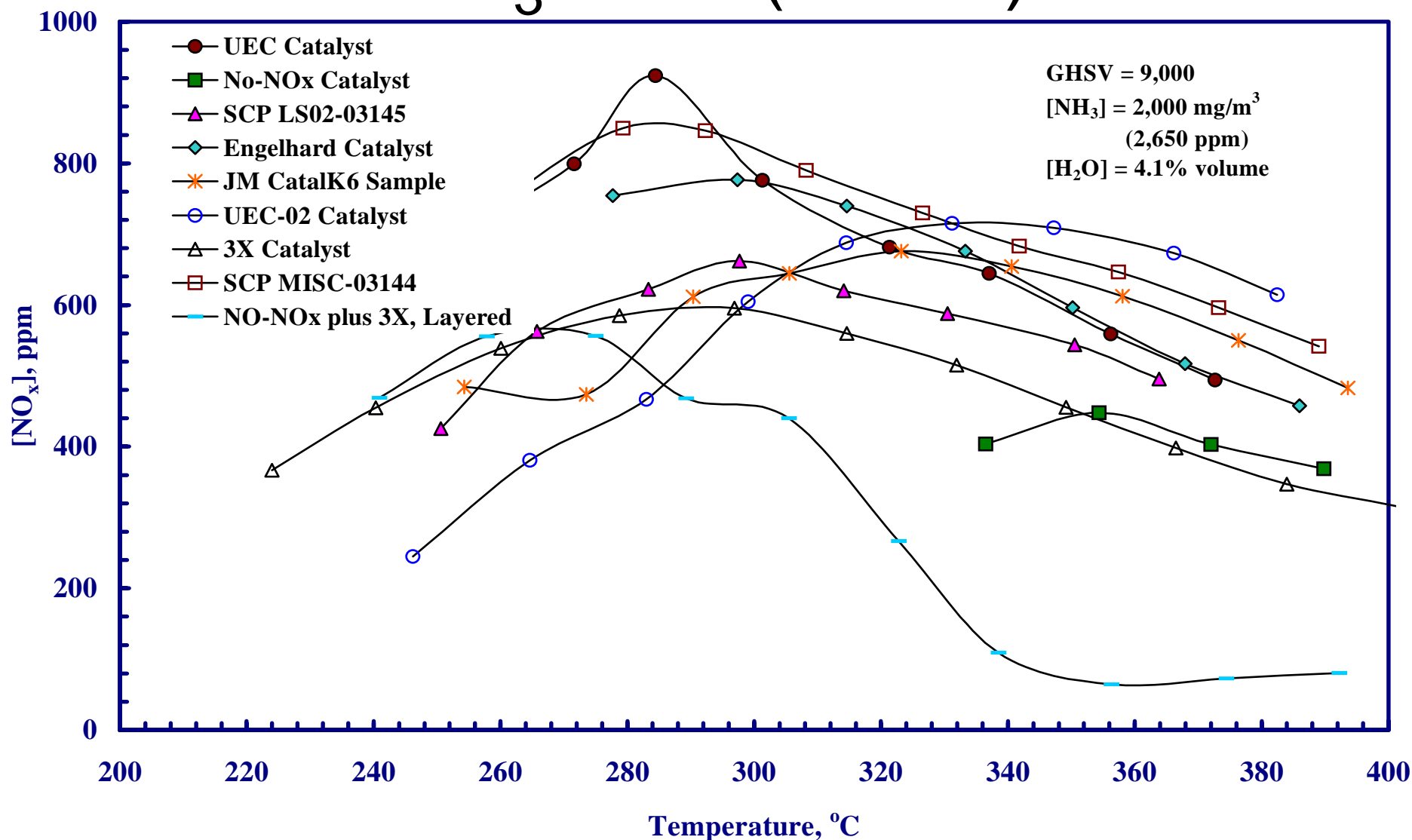
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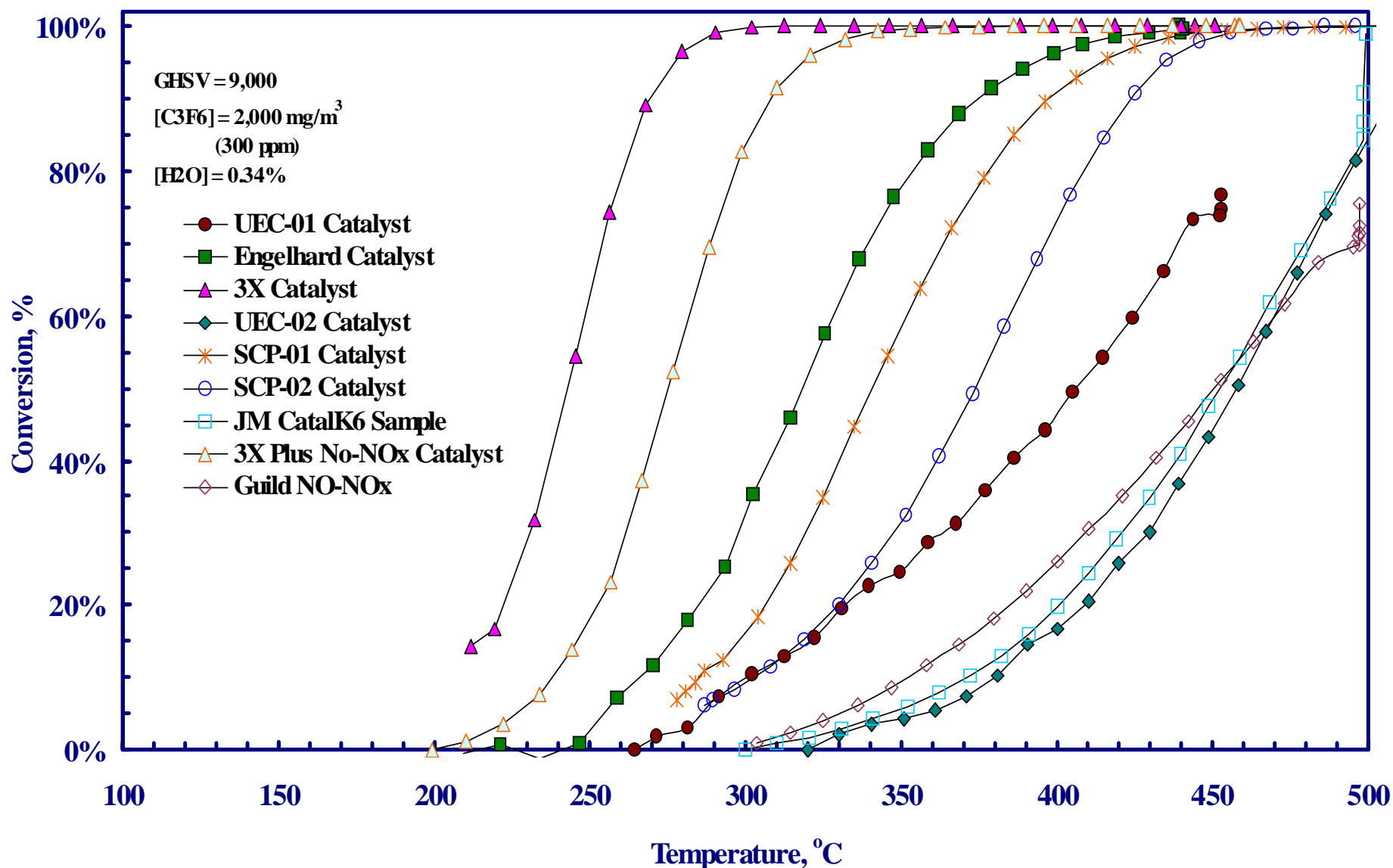
Selectivity (N_2O): NH_3 tests (humid)





Dry C_3F_6 tests

Guild
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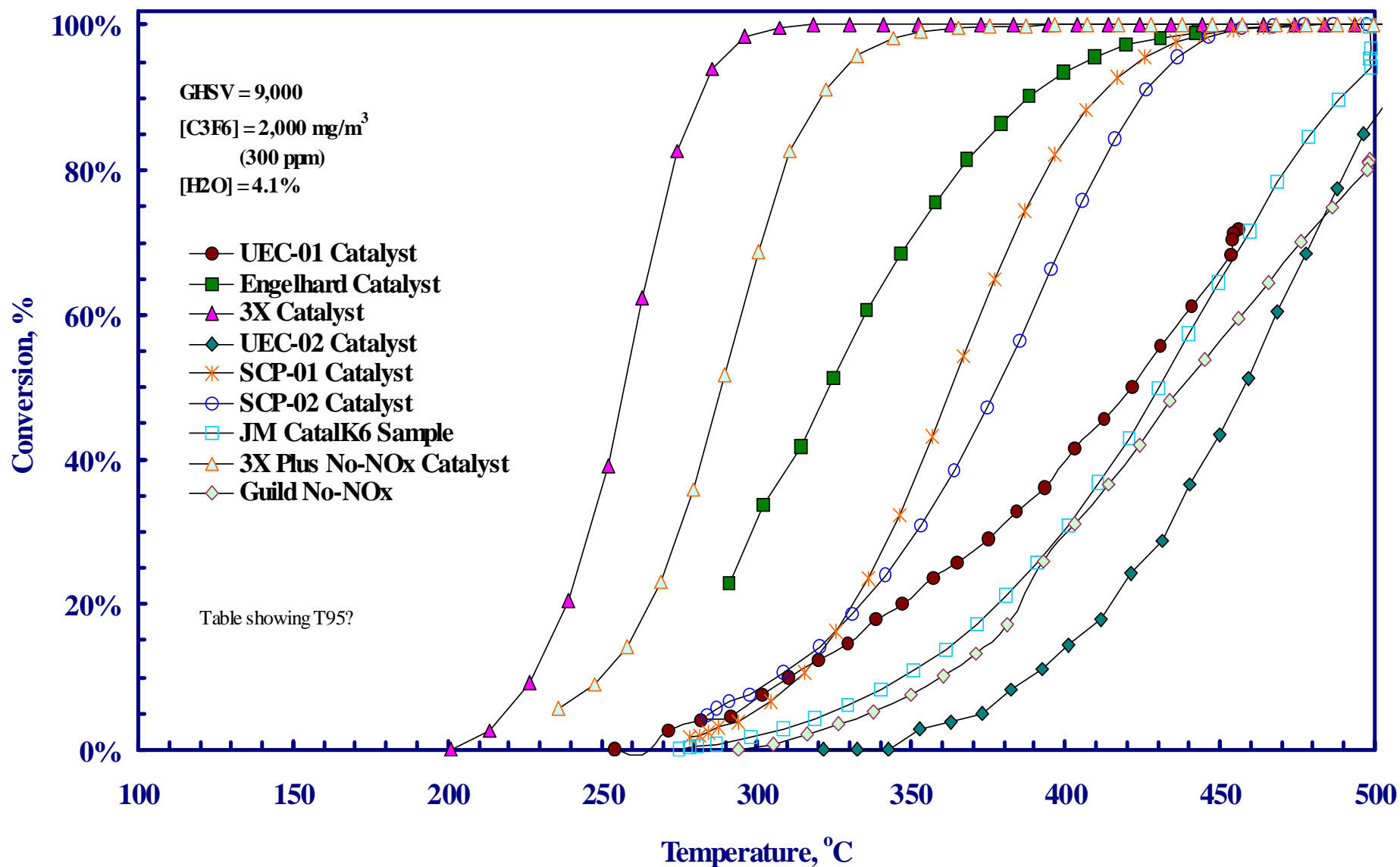
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Humid C_3F_6 tests





Catalyst Performance

Catalyst performance summary information

Catalyst	Design Lim. Chemical ¹	Temperature ²	Ammonia [NO _x] ³	Ammonia [N ₂ O] ³
Guild No-NO _x	C ₃ F ₆	T > 500°C	> 500 ppm	> 300 ppm
Guild No-NO _x Plus 3X	C ₃ F ₆	350°C	15 ppm	160 ppm
Guild 3X	C ₃ F ₆	310°C	400 ppm	550 ppm
Engelhard #164217005	C ₃ F ₆	440°C	> 1,000 ppm	~ 300 ppm
UEC NB001-73-001	C ₃ F ₆	T > 500°C	> 1,000 ppm	~ 300 ppm
UEC NB001-73-002	C ₃ F ₆	T > 500°C	> 1,000 ppm	~ 300 ppm
SCP LS02-03145	C ₃ F ₆	450°C	> 1,000 ppm	~ 300 ppm
SCP MISC-03144	C ₃ F ₆	450°C	> 1,000 ppm	~ 300 ppm
JM CatalyK6 Sample	C ₃ F ₆	T > 500°C	> 1,000 ppm	~ 300 ppm

¹Chemical requiring greatest temperature to achieve 99% destruction

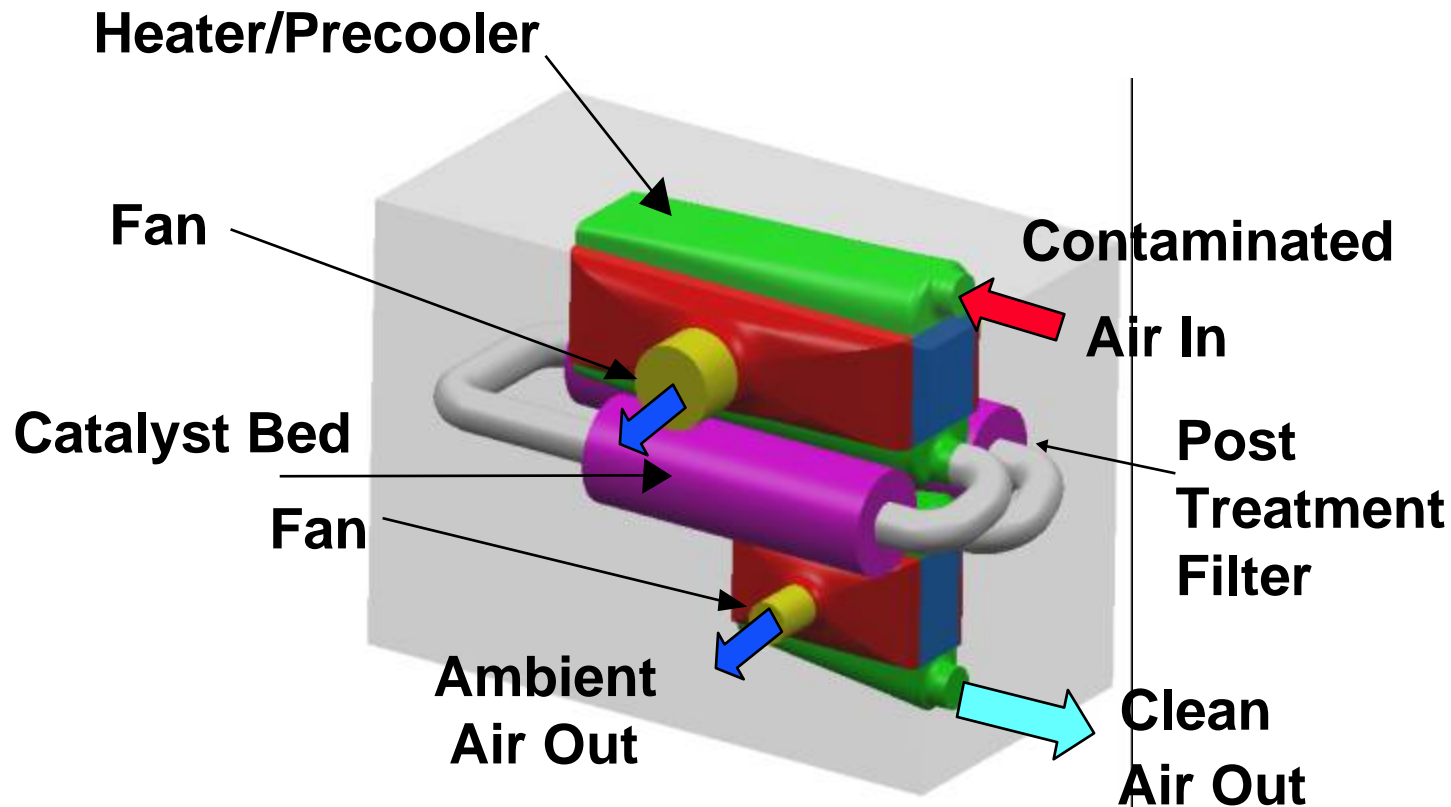
²Temperature required to achieve 99% destruction of design limiting chemical

³NO_x or N₂O concentration formed during destruction of NH₃ at temperature



NBC Subsystem Summary

 **Guild**
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Targeted for:

FCS Application

Scalable for building protection

Transportable shelters (JECP)

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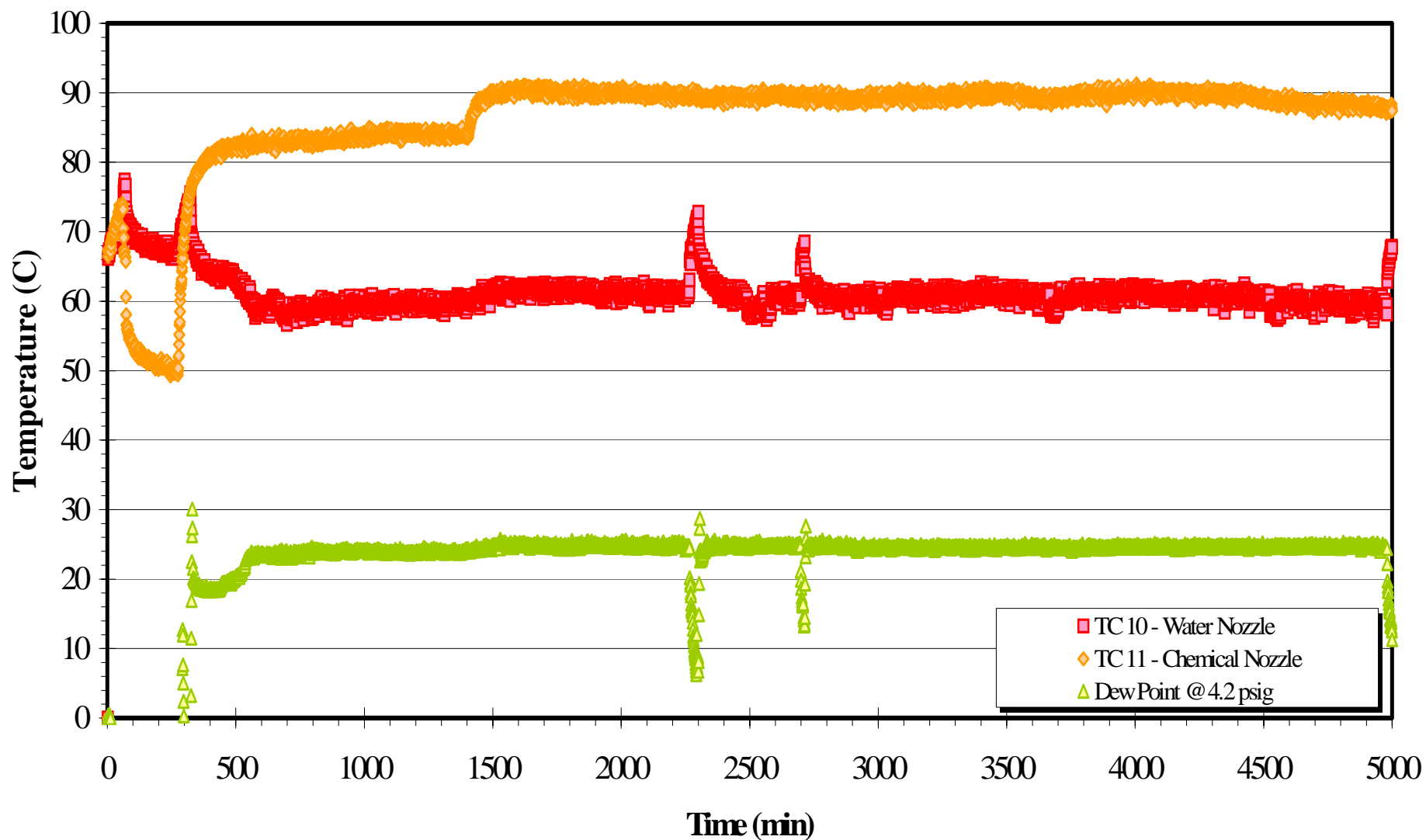


Ammonia (HC): Feed Temperature

ECBC 50 SCFMCATOX UNIT

Feed Conditions

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ATD Experimental Design

- 6 x 2000 mg/m³ x 10 minutes
(C_T = 120,000 mg-min/m³)
 - 6 x 200 mg/m³ x 100 minutes
(C_T = 120,000 mg-min/m³)
-

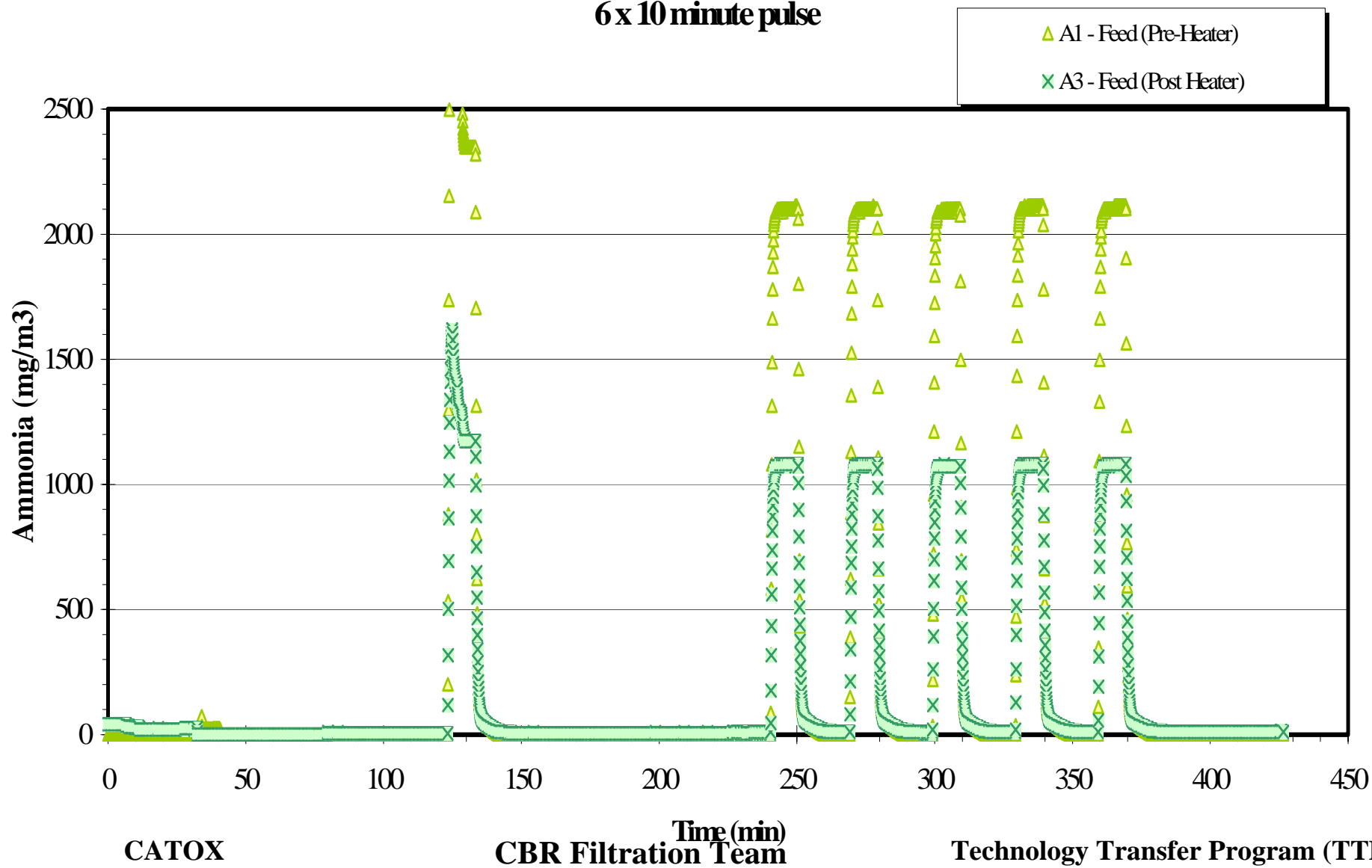
C_T = 240,000 mg-min/m³
(under 2.5% water (volume) and 50 cfm)



Ammonia (HC): Feed Concentrations

Guild
Associates, Inc.

ECBC 50 SCFMCATOX UNIT
NH₃-HW-BHc Ammonia Feed Chart 5-6-04
6 x 10 minute pulse



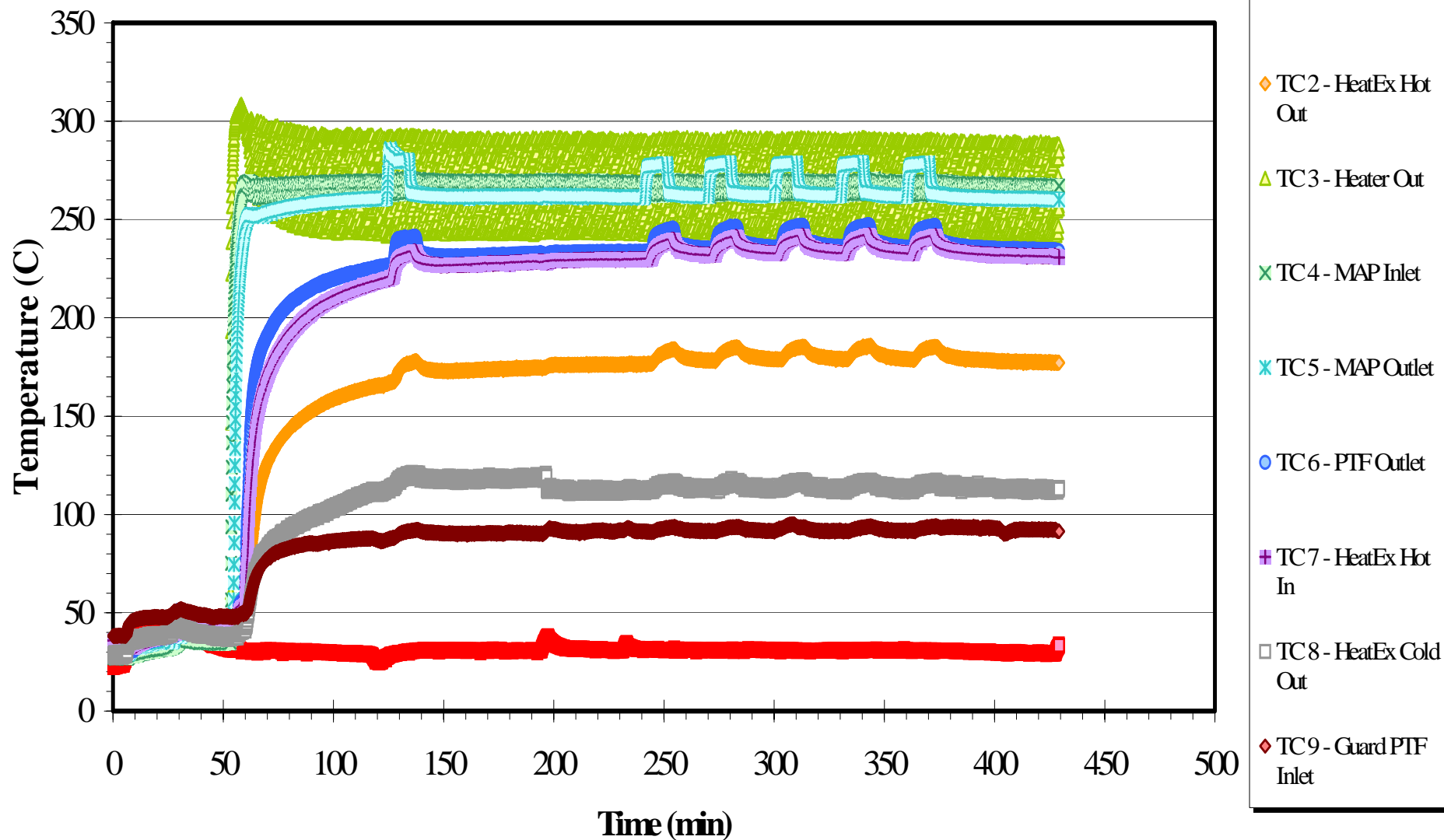


Ammonia (HC): Temperature

ECBC 50 SCFM CATOX UNIT

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Temperature Plot



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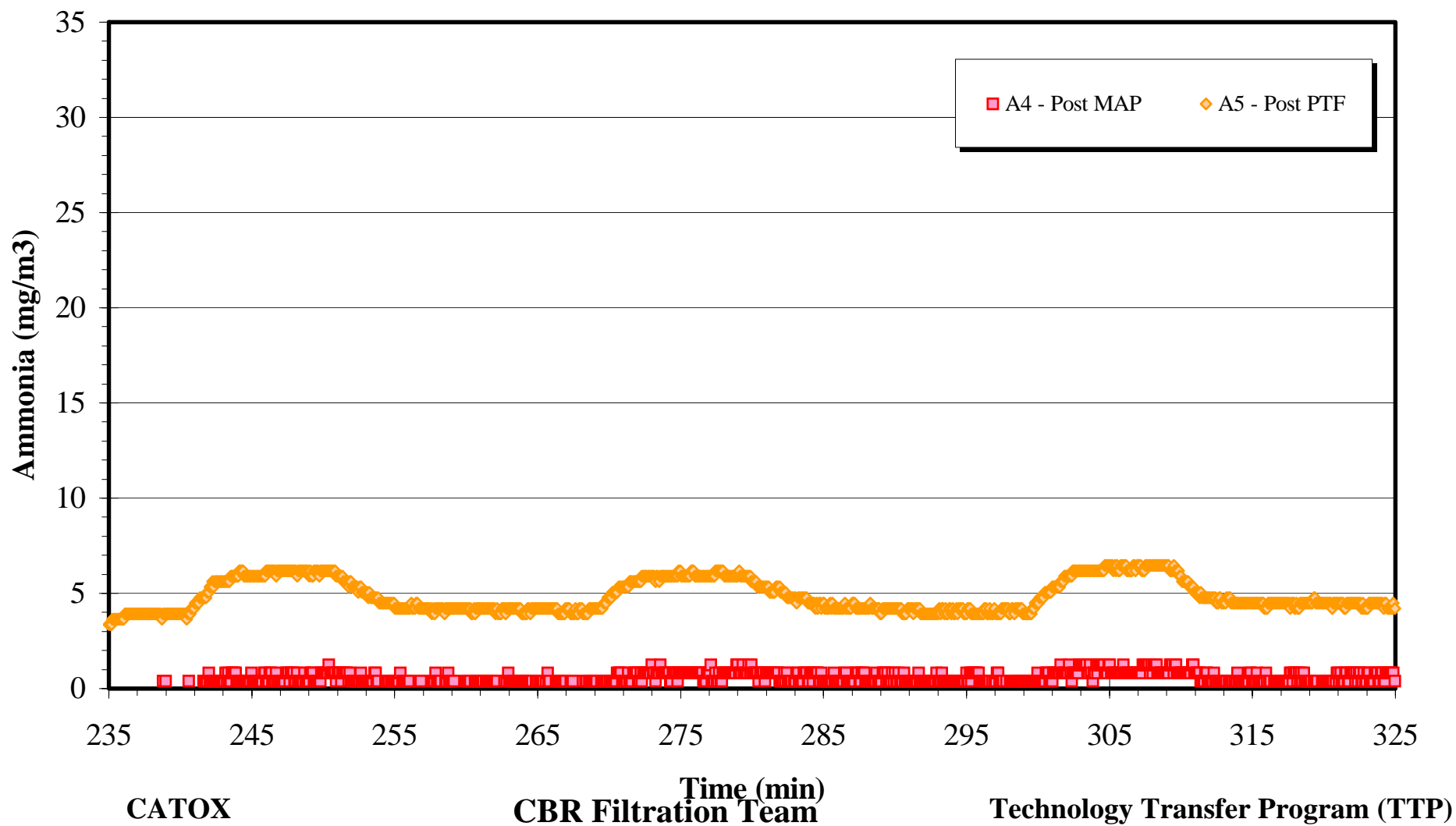


Ammonia (HC); Parent compound

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ECBC 50 SCFM CATOX UNIT

Analog Signal Chart



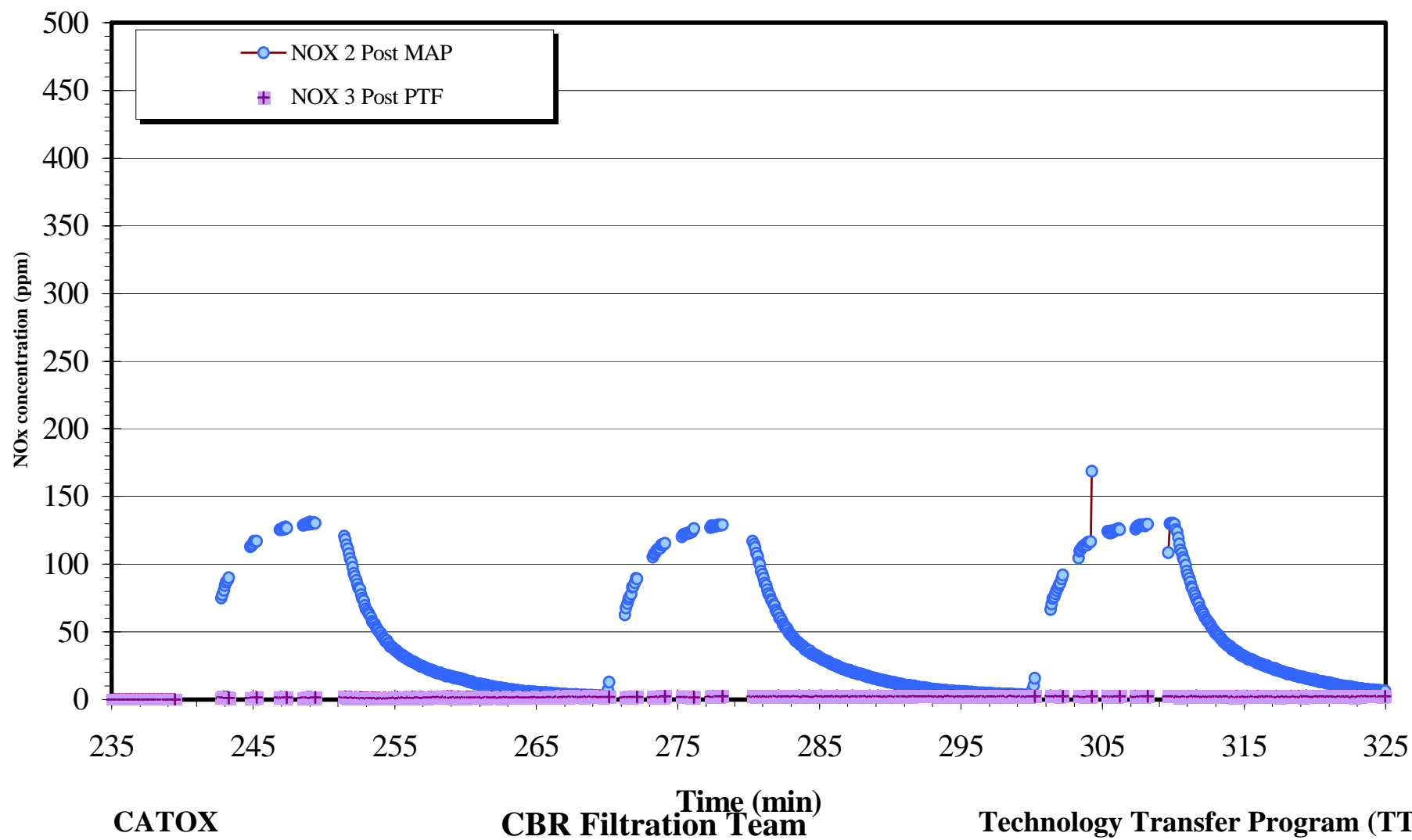


Ammonia (HC): By-products

ECBC 50 SCFM CATOX UNIT

Analog Signal Chart

Guild
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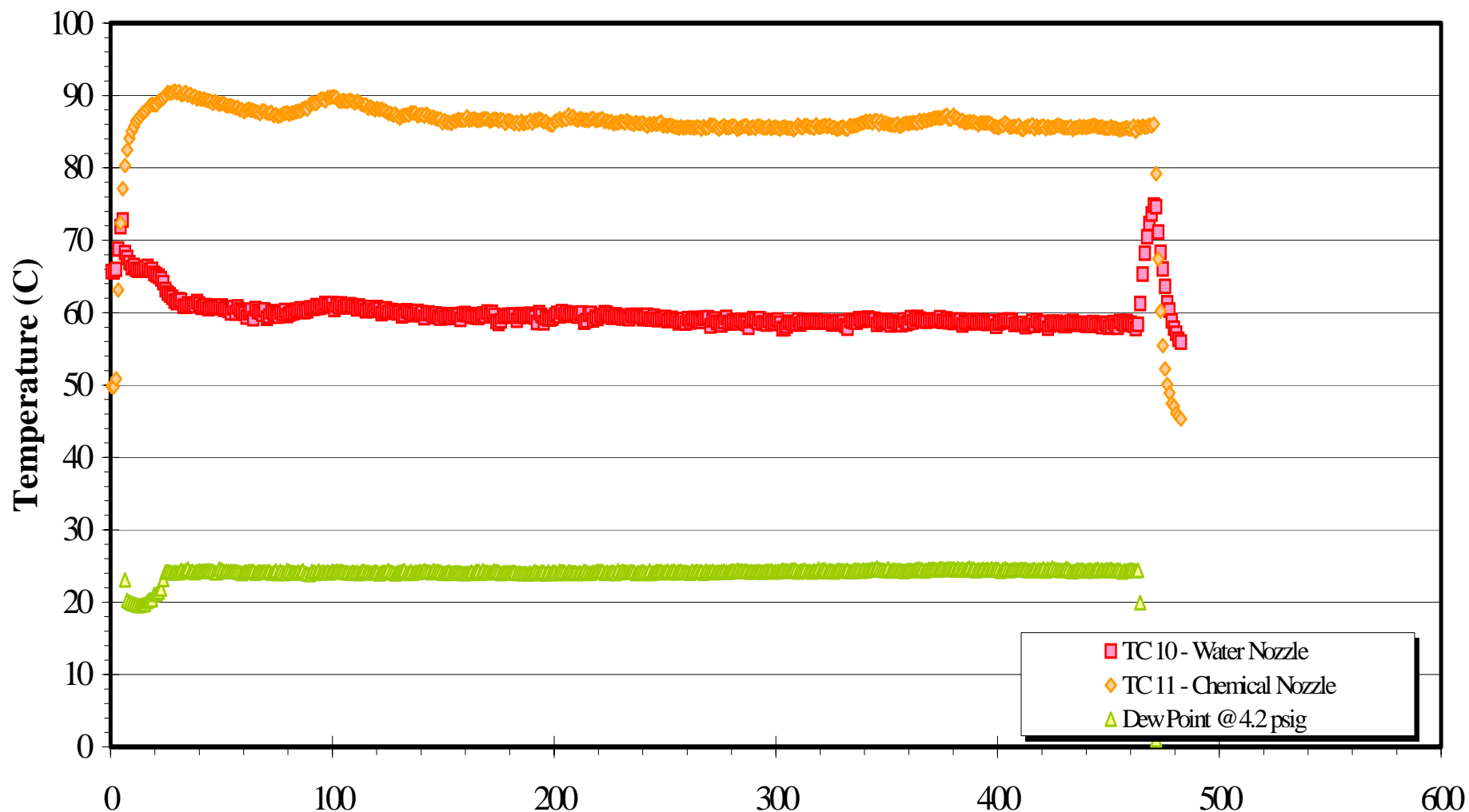


Ammonia (LC): Feed Temperature

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ECBC 50 SCFMCATOX UNIT

Feed Conditions



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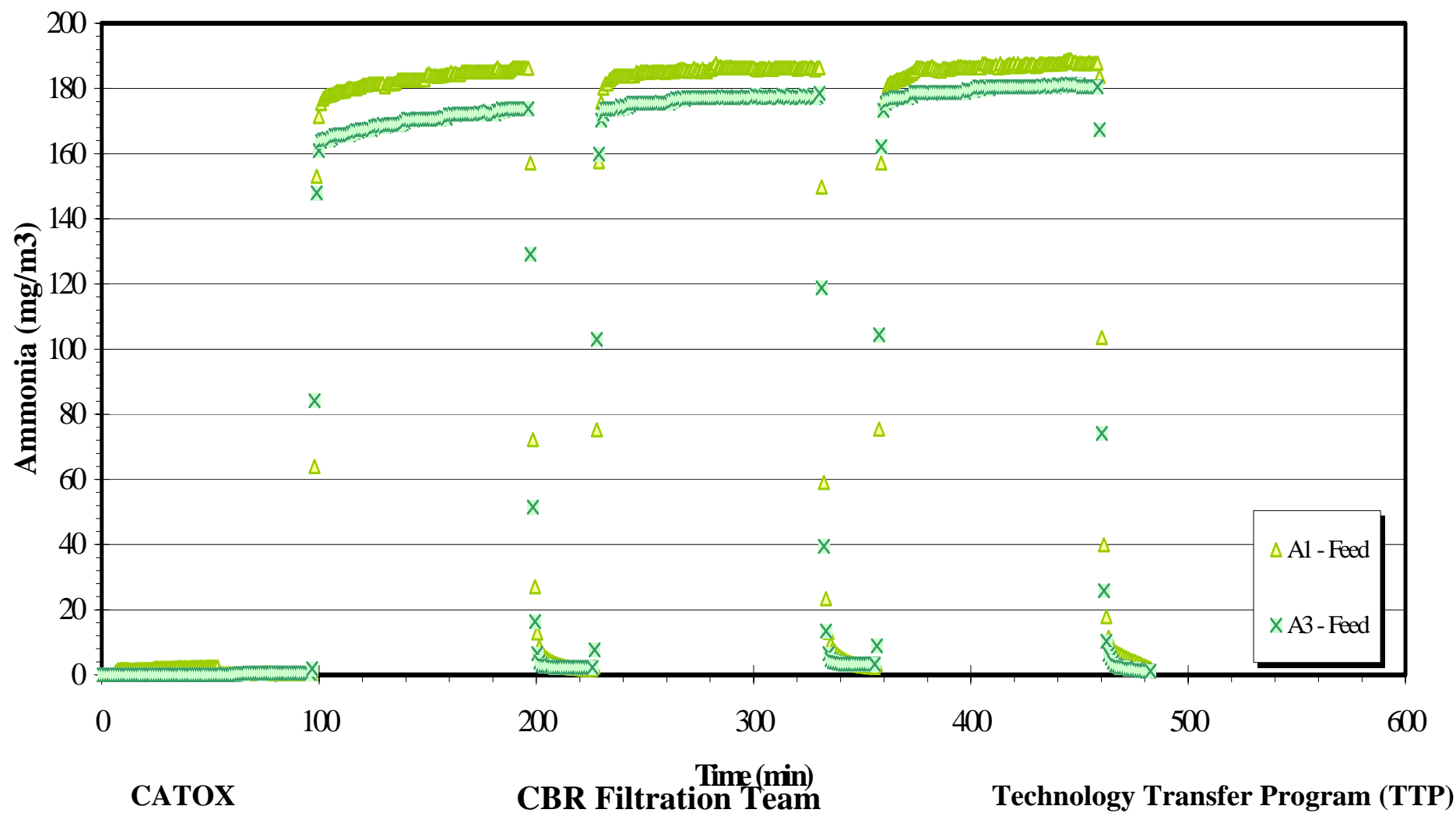
Ammonia (LC): Feed Concentrations

Guild
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ECBC 50 SCFMCATOX UNIT

NH₃-HW-BLc P3-5

Feed Chart 5-10-04



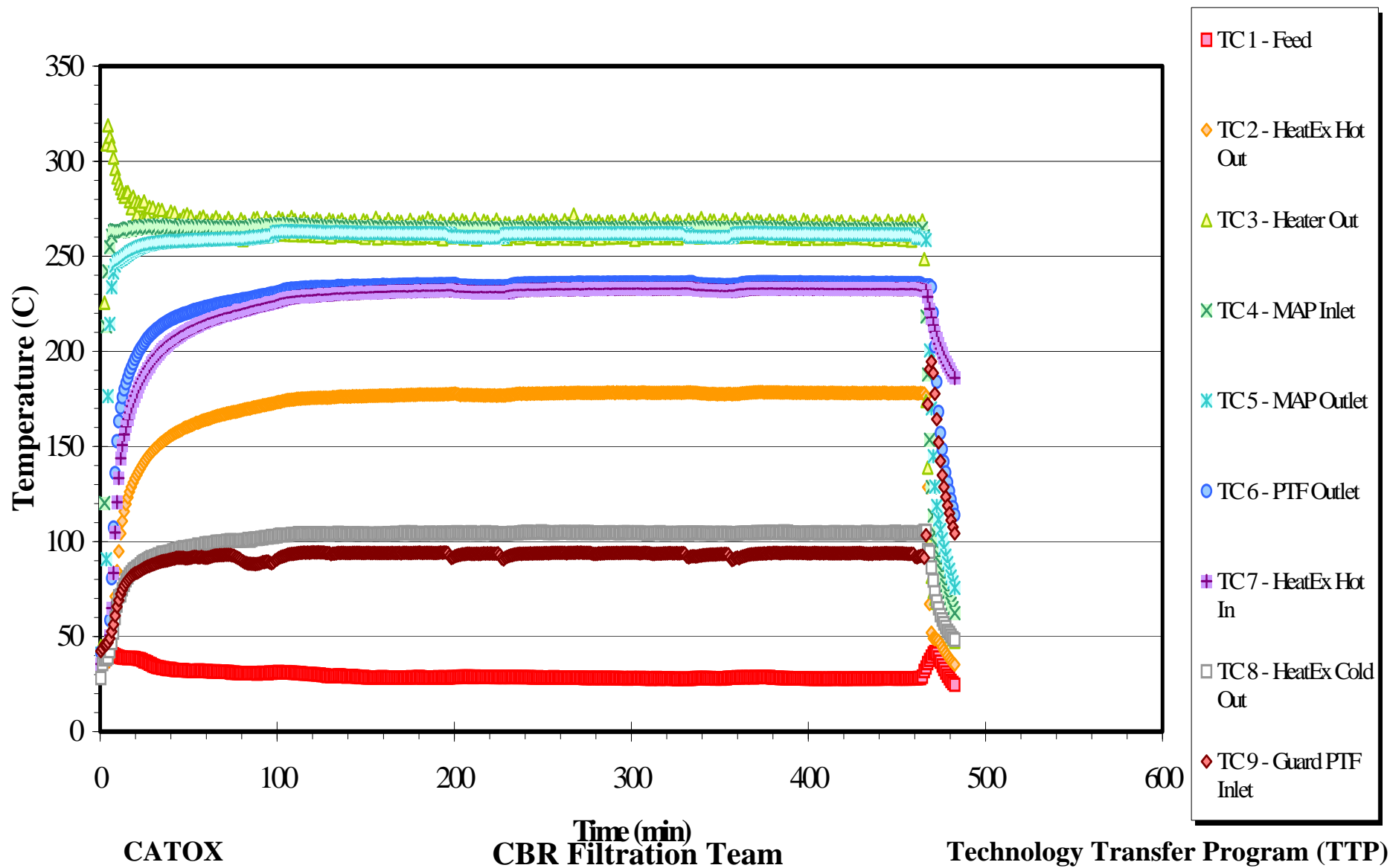


Ammonia (LC): Temperature

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ECBC 50 SCFMCATOX UNIT

Temperature Plot





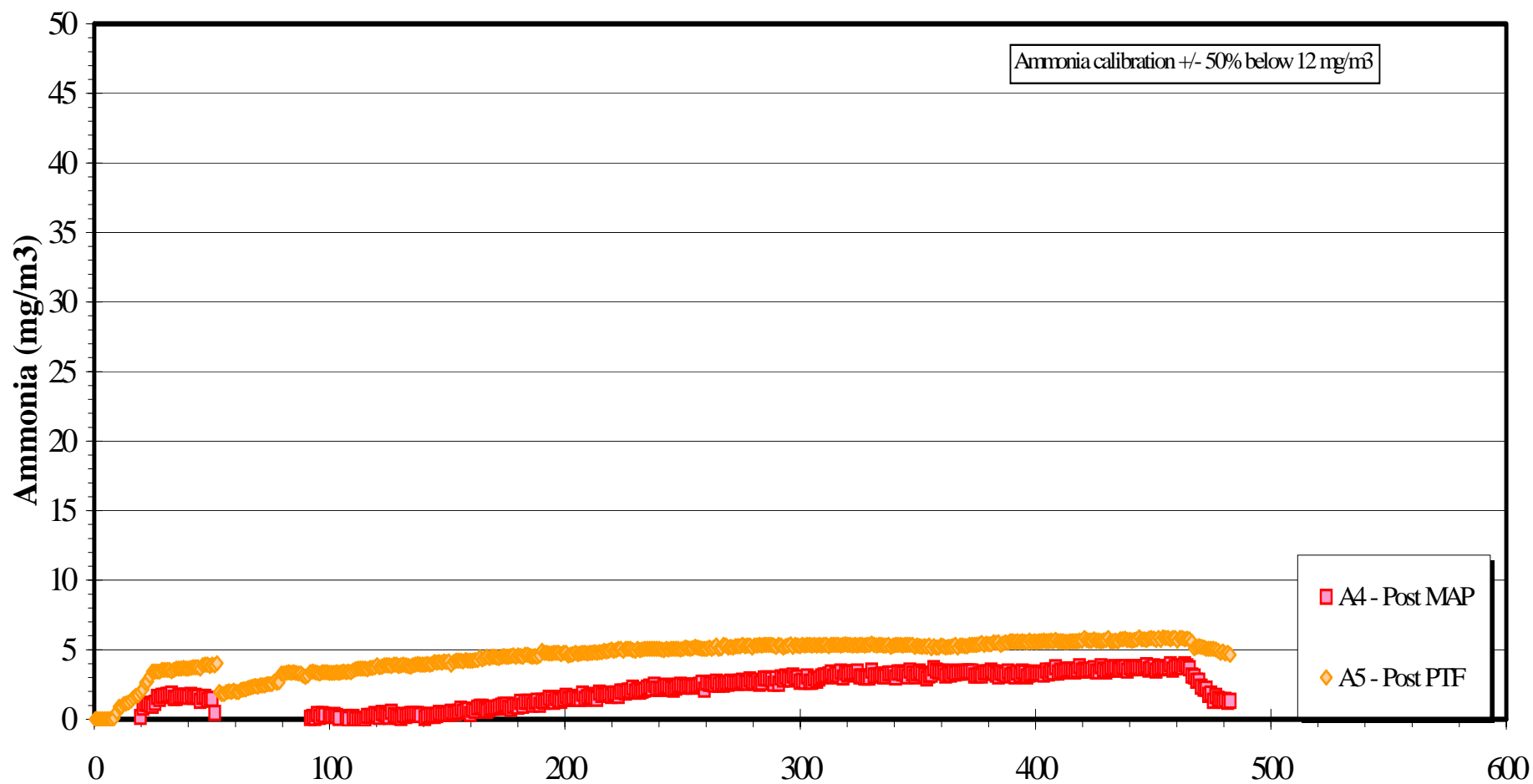
Ammonia (LC): Parent

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ECBC 50 SCFMCATOX UNIT

NH₃-HW-BLc P3-5

Effluent Chart (NH₃) 5-10-04



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Time (min)
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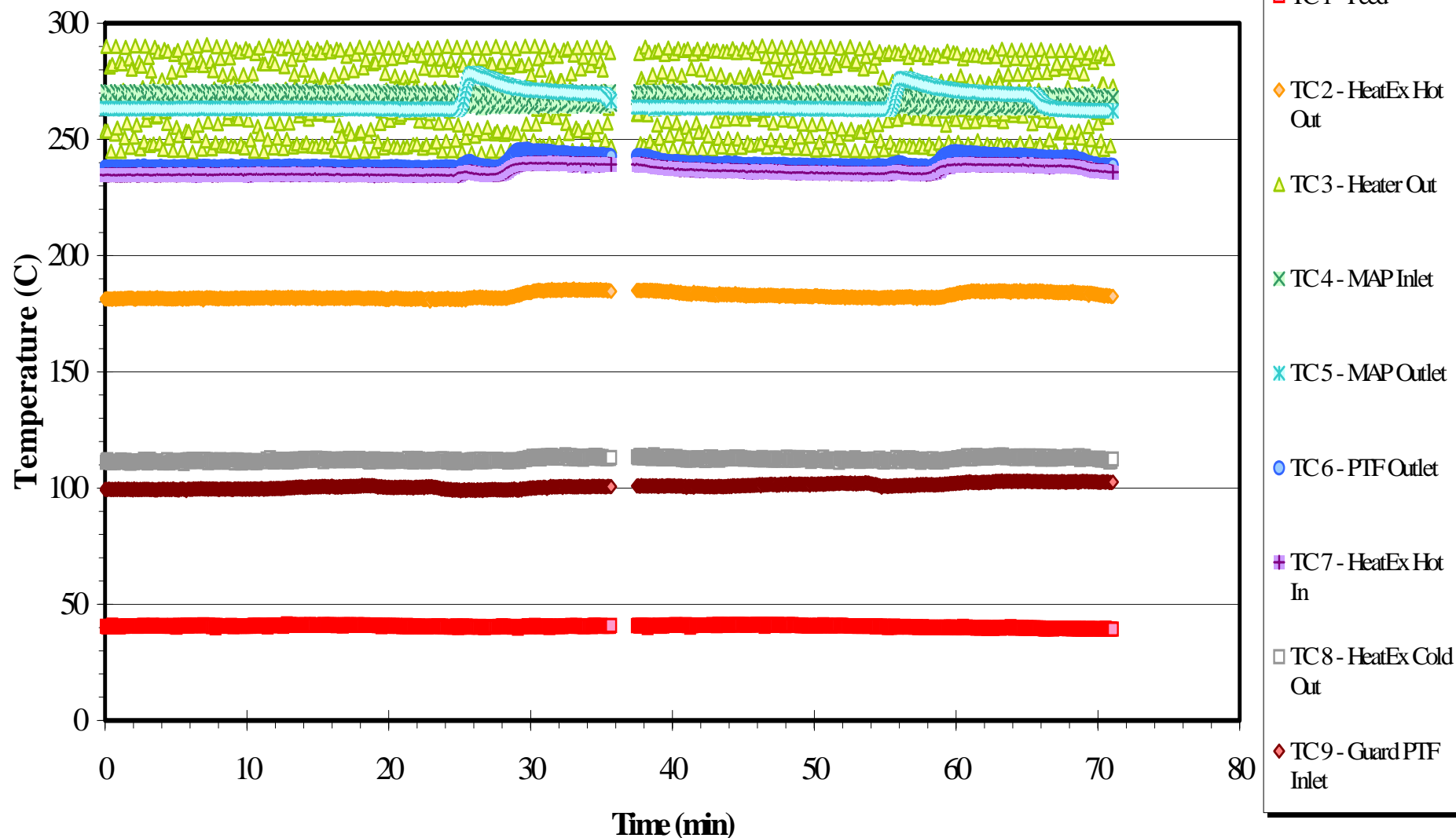
Ethylene Oxide (HC): Temperature

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ECBC 50 SCFMCATOX UNIT

Temperature Plot

EO-HW-BHc 6-18-04



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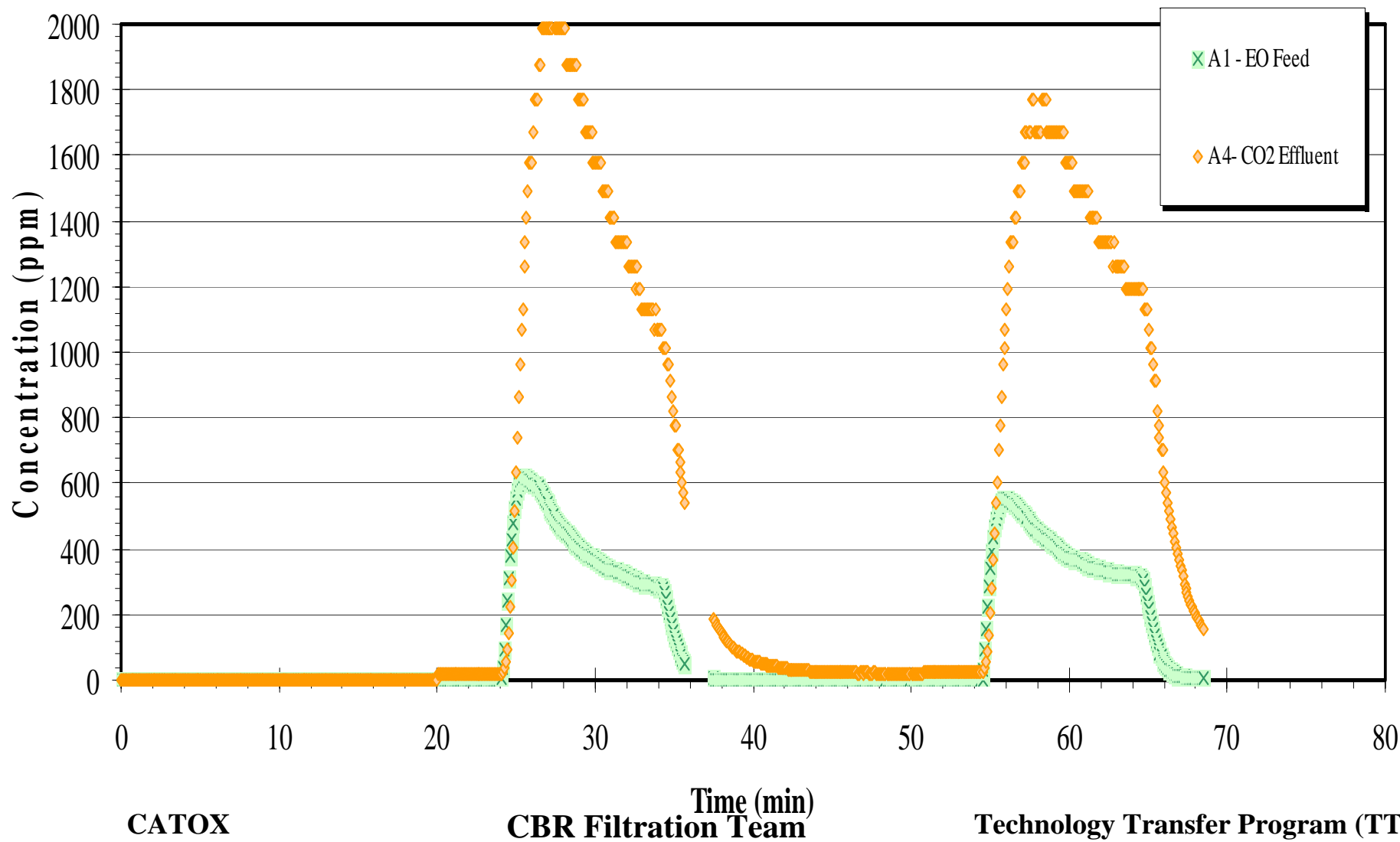
Ethylene Oxide (HC): Feed Concentrations

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EO-HW-BHc 6-18-04

EO Feed - CO₂ Effluent





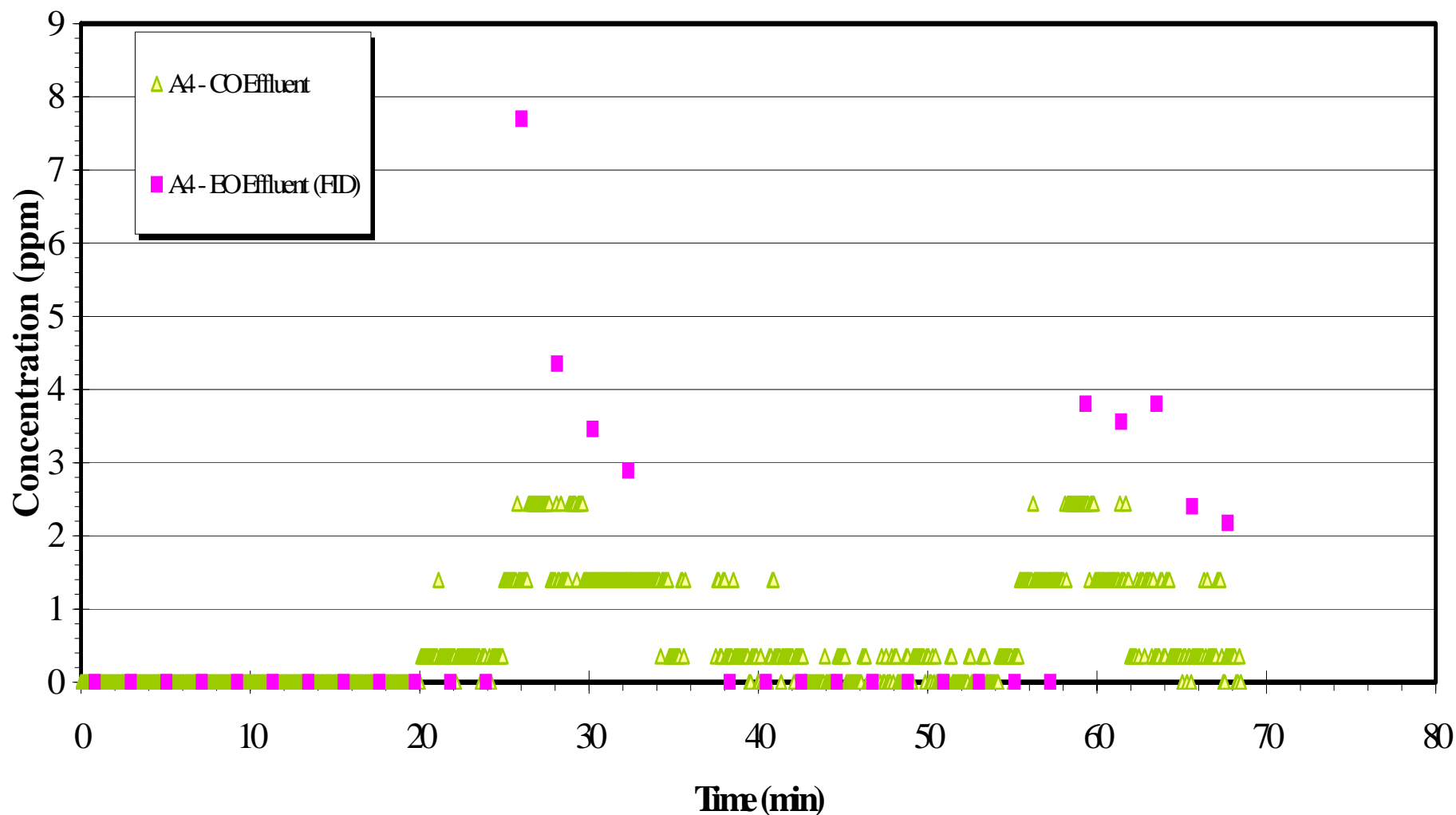
Ethylene Oxide (HC): By-products

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ECBC50SCFMCATOXUNIT

EO-HWBH-6-18-04

EO-COEffluent



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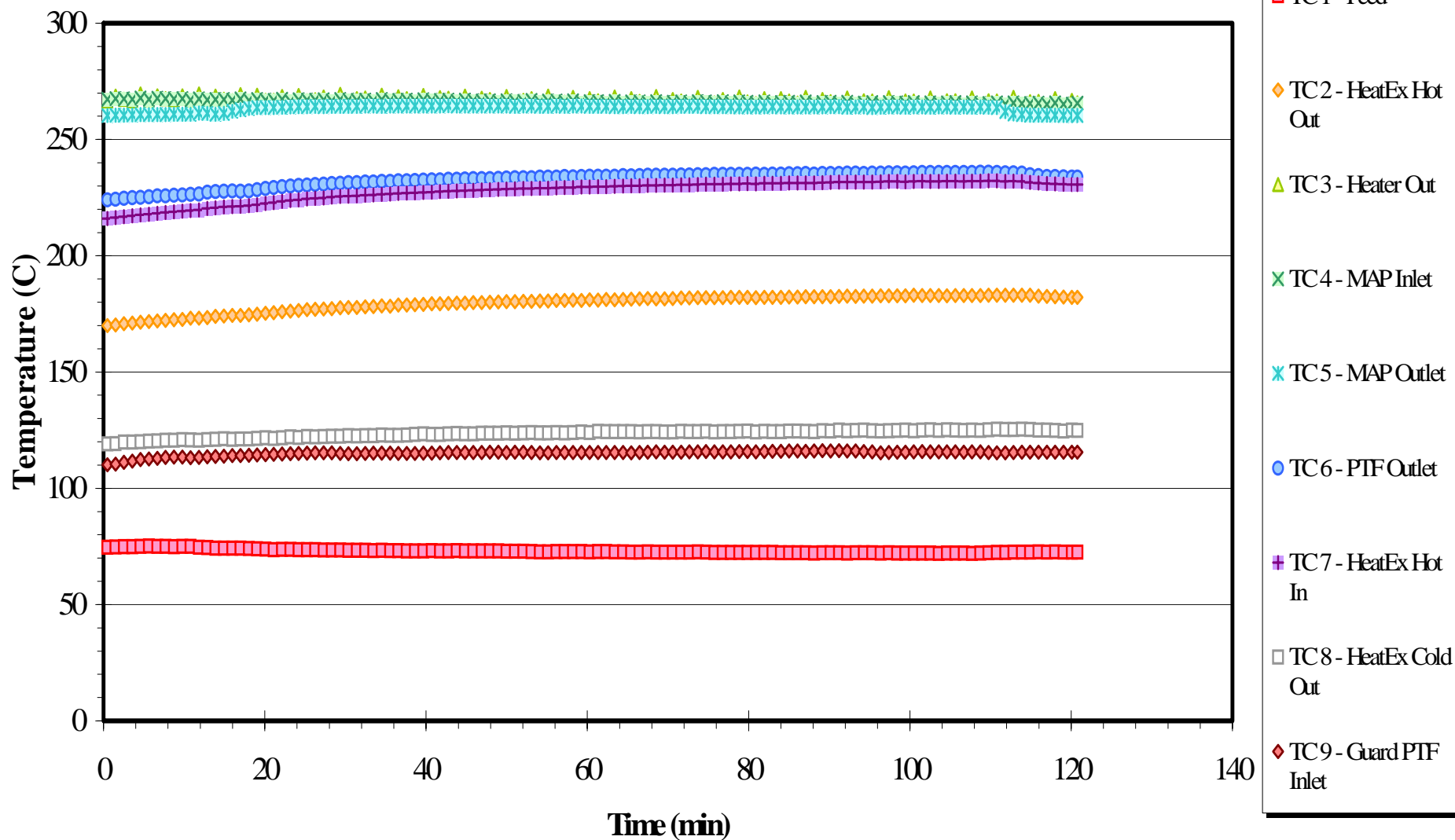


Formalin (LC)

ECBC 50 SCFM CATOX UNIT

Temperature Plot

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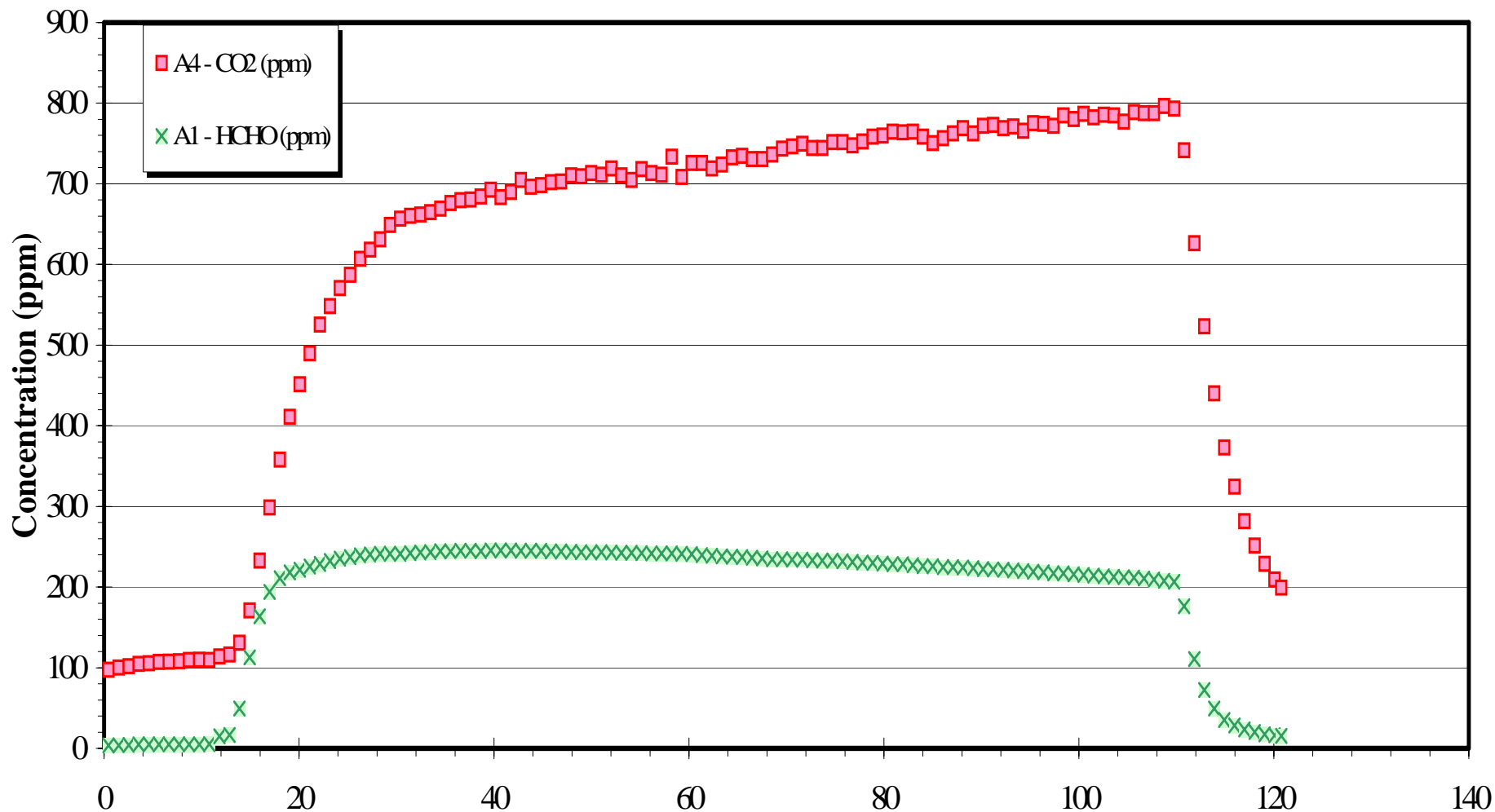
Formalin (LC)

ECBC 50 SCFMCATOX UNIT

HCHO-HW-DLc 7-14-04

A1 - HCHO A4 - CO₂

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Time (min)
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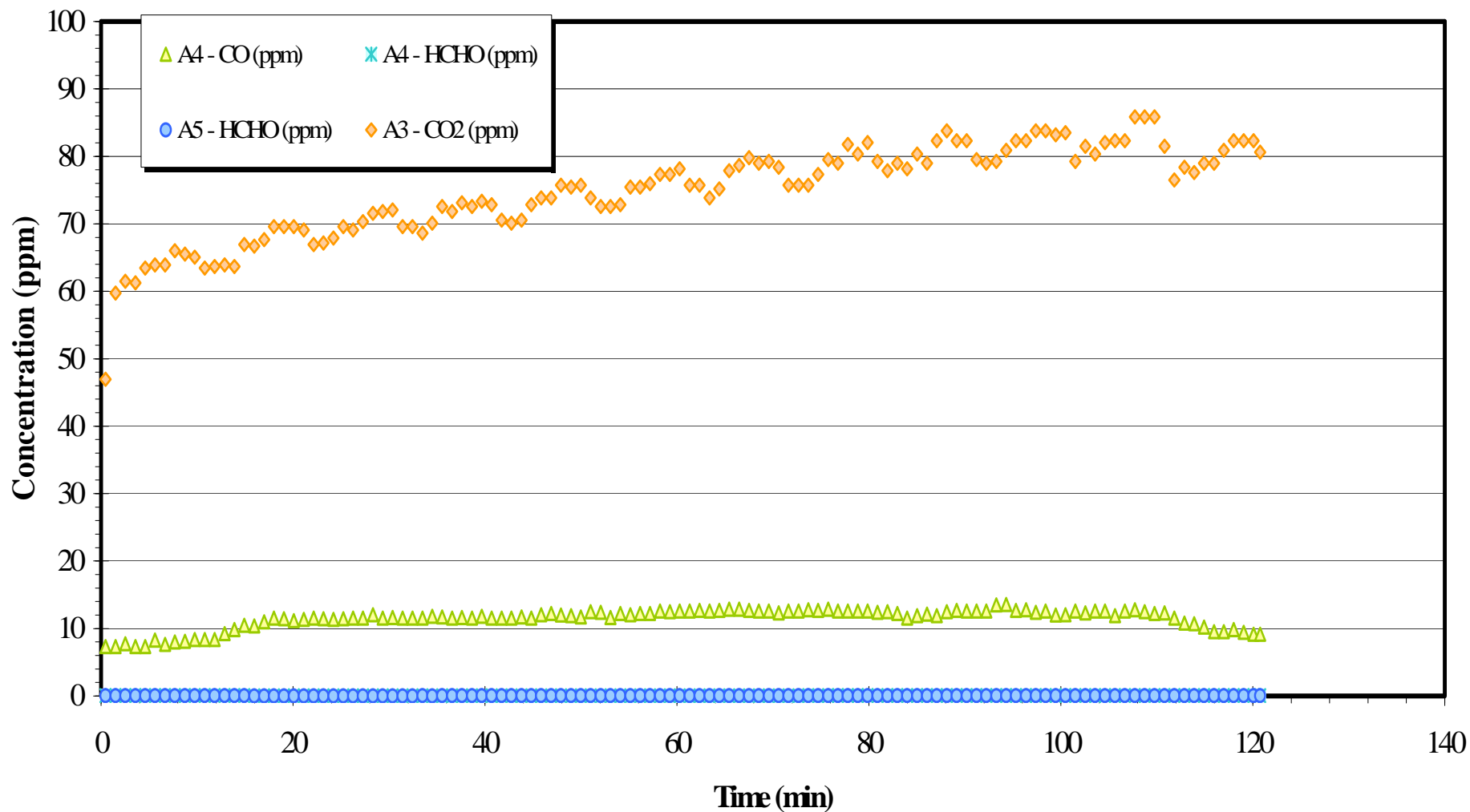
Formalin (LC)

ECBC 50 SCFM CATOX UNIT

HCHO-HW-DLc 7-14-04

A3 - CO₂ A4 - CO A4 - HCHO A5 - HCHO

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Chemicals tested:
Carbon Monoxide

Ammonia

Ethylene Oxide

Formalin

Chemical underway:

Acetonitrile

Chemicals left:

Chloroform

CK

CS₂

Nitric Acid

CEES

HF

HFP

DMMP

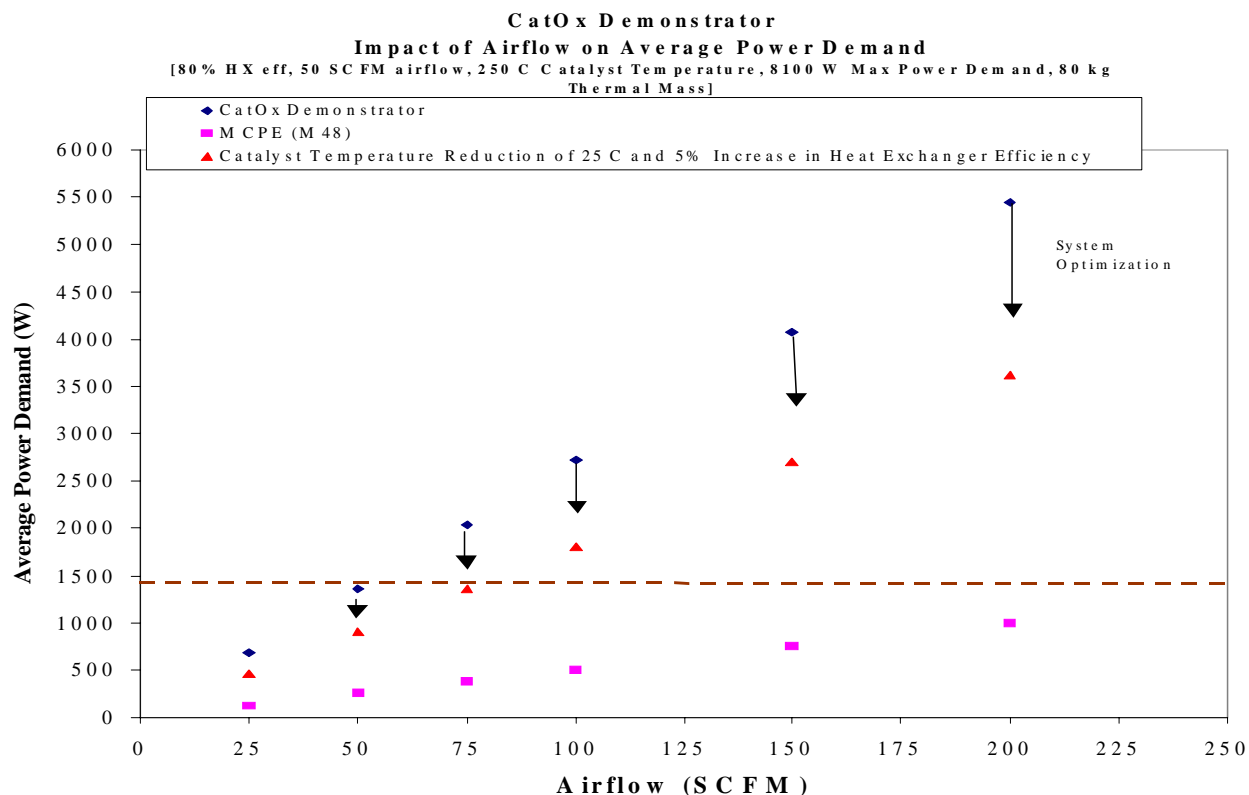


Field conditions impacting CATOX

Guild
Associates, Inc.

In a fielded system, one catalyst bed operating at one flow rate and one operating temperature will be employed.

Power and weight optimization



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Improvement of Subcomponents

Next Generation PTS

Catalyst Improvements

Heat Exchanger (greater 90% heat recovery efficiency)

Modular System

Lighter, Smaller Overall Footprint



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